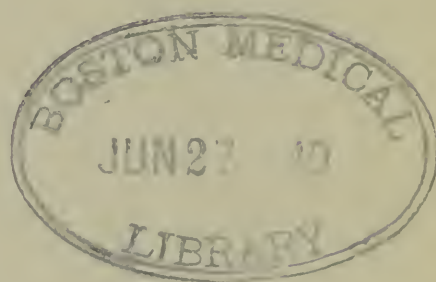


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EUGENICAL NEWS

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NO. 1.

THE GIFTS OF A NATURALIST.

Jean Jacques Audubon, b. Santo Domingo, April 26, 1785, of a French father and his Creole mistress (i. e., a colonial of French extraction), after a desultory education in France, including some months of drawing under David, was sent at 18 to rural Pennsylvania, and, except for several years in Europe in middle life, lived thenceforth in America. Clerk for a year in New York, partner in a pioneer store in Louisville, Ky., proprietor of a steam mill at Henderson, he everywhere failed in business, being preoccupied by the forest and its denizens. Leaving his wife to support their family by teaching he wandered for 5 years through West and South, painting portraits as a vocation and birds as an avocation. In 1824 at Philadelphia he was induced to get his paintings reproduced in England. Here he became a social lion and started publishing his folio "Birds of America" (1827-38), requiring 435 copper-plate engravings. Text and a miniature edition followed. Finally he published in America 150 folio plates on "Viviparous Quadrupeds." He explored Florida, the Gulf Coast, Labrador and the Missouri country for species to draw. He died in New York City, on the 27th of January, 1851, renowned for the exceptional size, beauty and vivacity of his animal paintings.

Audubon was fascinated by organic forms and at the age of 7 began to draw them. The basis for this appeal was his extraordinarily developed sight perception and the thrill of pleasure derived from observation.

This guided his pencil; he was naturalist because artist and artist because naturalist. Both of his sons by his artistic wife were animal artists of repute.

Audubon, who descended, maternally, from a pioneer at Santo Domingo and, paternally, from a naval officer, was a nomad, a forest-rover. He was a hyperkinetic, though subject to brief periods of depression. Like his father he had a violent but brief temper; and an internal drive that led him to work 14 hours a day. He was generous, fond of dress, free in conversation; in general, expressed himself easily, if not accurately. His form sense, however, prevented untruthfulness in his art. Such energy was seen in his father, planter, sugar refiner, commander of a naval vessel which once defeated an English privateer; also in Audubon's son John, adventurous sportsman and easy conversationalist, Audubon's strong visual gift kept his eye single to animal art for 47 years. As nomadic in his ideas as in his travels, his art was as refreshing and novel as his subjects. His winning ways and his savoir faire gave success to his efforts to raise \$200,000 to publish his monumental works. The preëminent sense-perception, the so highly developed nomadic combined with social instincts, and the hyperkinetic drive were the gifts that determined Audubon's achievement.

F. H. Herrick, 1917. Audubon the Naturalist. A History of his Life and Time. N. Y.: D. Appleton. 2 vols.; 1000 pp. \$7.50. The greatest biography of Audubon, by a man of science, giving new data on birth and parentage, numerous portraits and reproductions of paintings. Strong on the genetic side.

THE NATURE OF A PHILOSOPHER.

Giordano Bruno, b. 1548 at Nola, Italy, of a soldier-father and a mother perhaps of German origin, was early impressed with the limitations of sense-perception, was a good student and even as a boy studied with interest one of the mediaeval works on improving and aiding the memory. Endowed with exceptional curiosity, he entered, at 15 years, a cloister to devote himself to study, and became a Dominican monk. Two traits were early shown, a remarkable memory and a tendency to doubt authority and to think independently; the latter trait was the outcome of his dominating curiosity. Aristotle and Alexandria and Arabian science were studied critically. The Copernican doctrine was embraced; all mathematical and chemical knowledge were eagerly examined. For 15 years he wandered from university to university, Geneva, Paris, Oxford, London, Prague, Frankfurt, Zurich, Venice and Padua. The dozen or more great books of deductive philosophy he wrote contained many extraordinary, purely deductive, anticipations of modern scientific discovery. He was tried by the Italian inquisition and burned at the stake, 1600.

Bruno affords the rather rare spectacle of a hyperkinetic philosopher. His energy was unbounded, his pen rapid, and he indulged at times in roaring fun and satire. "He was a stimulating teacher, full of fire and originality. He would dictate with great rapidity, standing on one leg as he did so." "He was marvellously ready of thought and speech." Because of his eloquence his lecture room was packed. He is pompous, vain, full of self-praise, excitable, gesticulating; a man who loves to hear himself talk; a hurler of epithets, whose temper is ill-controlled. As he talks or writes

his "torrential rush of ideas and words swerves hither and thither; his metaphors are often fantastic, whimsical, extravagant, he scorns moderation, he knows not the meaning of reserve." He is "God-intoxicated," inspired! A slight paranoical trend is present. Before the Geneva consistory (1579) he asserts that he is persecuted and will admit no error on his part. In London he thinks that everyone is against him (p. 92); but in the final inquisition he is cool, astute, concealing whatever may be prejudicial that it is not necessary to admit; falling on his knees and submitting but not retracting.

W. Boulting. 1917. Giordano Bruno. His Life, Thought, and Martyrdom. N. Y.: Dutton. 315 pp.

SAM HOUSTON.

Sam Houston, b. March 2, 1793, at Timber Ridge Church near Lexington, Va., at 13 removed with his widowed mother and 8 sibs to Blount County, Tennessee. Here he left home to live with the Cherokee Indians, wore their dress and spoke their language. He taught school for about a year, and then attended an academy for a term or two, but did poorly and disliked his Euclid. In 1813 he enlisted for the war against England, excelled in drilling troops, served under General Andrew Jackson against the Indians of Alabama and showed such conspicuous valor that Jackson became his lifelong friend and patron. At the end of the war Houston was made Indian agent at Nashville, studied law for six months, practiced and was sent to Congress at the age of 30, and remained there 4 years. In 1827 he was elected governor of Tennessee, resigned in 1829 following the separation of his wife, and went to live with the Indians of the Arkansas River. In 1832 he was sent by President Jackson to Texas, then Mexican terri-

tory, to secure the return of certain Indians. He found several American settlements in Texas and decided to stay at Nacogdoches, which sent him as delegate to a convention out of which grew the Texas declaration of independence. Mexico tried coercion. Houston was elected commander of the Texan army; undertook a long retreat before much stronger forces but defeated them finally at San Jacinto, at which time Santa Anna, President of Mexico, was captured, and Texas was freed. Houston then became elected first president of Texas, 1836-38, and again, 1841-44. Texas was shortly after annexed to the United States. Houston represented Texas in the U. S. Senate, 1846-59, and was governor of the state from 1859 until 1861, when the Secession Convention voted to secede and he refused to sign the ordinance of secession and was deposed. He died July, 1863.

Sam Houston was a true son of the Scotch-Irish of western Virginia, over 6 feet tall, a fighter, like his father, who became a major in the Revolution and remained in the army, and full of courage like his mother, who took her orphaned children across the mountains to the Tennessee River in 1807. He had highly developed social instincts at times and his oratory was persuasive and flowery and he was at such times a natural leader of pioneer men. But at other times he was profoundly depressed and then he secluded himself, sought refuge with the Indians and drank heavily to revive his spirits. His mother, who was "stern," probably showed some of his somberness. She was intellectually superior to most of those with whom she was thrown. Hence Houston got his insight, which made him a successful strategist.

George S. Bryan. Sam Houston. N. Y.: The Macmillan Company. 183 pp. Price \$.50.

SMALL OR LARGE FAMILIES.

With the above title is published another of Dr. W. J. Robinson's "Birth Control" series. This contains contributions from Dr. C. V. Drysdale, Dr. Havelock Ellis, Dr. Robinson and A. Grotjahn, professor of hygiene at the University of Berlin. Of these articles that of doctor Drysdale strikes us as the most ill-balanced. The declaration that contraceptive measures are a nineteenth-century discovery is, of course, due to an extraordinary ignorance of history. There is every reason for believing that the downfall of Rome was due more to the use of contraceptive measures than to any other single factor. These methods are used by various savage peoples, have probably existed since man became recognizable as such and, it is possible, were used by anthropoid apes and other mammals. They have been one of the principal measures by which the populations of civilized continents have been continued by the economically less "successful" classes. Dr. Havelock Ellis's contribution is more significant, but even he underestimates the difficulty in using contraception as a eugenical measure. Professor Grotjahn's contribution seems to us to keep on the most solid ground.

The Critic and Guide Co., 12 Mt. Morris Part West, New York city.

VALUE OF EUGENICAL STUDIES.

Frederic L. Hoffman, referring in "The Spectator" (Nov. 30, 1916, p. 248) to studies of this office on suicides in the feebly inhibited, states that these investigations are of much greater practical significance to life insurance companies than has heretofore been recognized, however intrinsically difficult the scientific considerations may appear to be.

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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JANUARY, 1918.

TRANSFER OF E. R. O.

On December 14th, the trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington accepted from Mrs. E. H. Harriman the gift of the Eugenics Record Office, with its land, buildings and records, valued at over \$200,000, and a fund of \$300,000 of which the income will be available for its maintenance. By this wise and generous gift the future of the Eugenics Record Office becomes established. The relations of the Station for Experimental Evolution and the Eugenics Record Office, always close, become still more intimate. The name of Mrs. Harriman is to be always associated with that of the Office as its Founder.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Eugenics Research Association, by a unanimous vote taken in December, has decided to hold the next meeting of the Association at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 21, and in Brooklyn on Saturday, June 22, 1918. These meetings will be presided over by President Henry E. Crampton. Members of the Association are invited to present papers on the subjects of their special eugenical interests, and all those who are engaged professionally in eugenical activities to report on their work. Titles of papers and reports should be in the hands of the

secretary, H. H. Laughlin, not later than June 1.

Eugenical interests are now general and earnest enough to justify an increased membership and wider activities on the part of the organization. Members are urged to nominate persons whom they feel will add to the strength of the Association. Three blanks for this purpose will be sent to each member; additional copies may be had on request. Persons actively engaged in eugenical studies are eligible to active membership, while those who are not so engaged, but who are in sympathy with eugenical purposes, may become supporting members. Nominations should be sent to the secretary who will present them to the Executive Committee, which in turn will act upon and report them with recommendations to the Association at its next business session. Beginning January 1, 1918, dues will cover the calendar year, and paid-up memberships, both active (dues \$1.00 per year) and supporting (dues \$3.00 per year), will include subscription to the "Eugenical News," which becomes the official organ of the Association.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 11.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 3.

FIELD REPORTS:

Miss Atwood: description, 281; charts, 30; individuals, 12,686.

Miss Pfister: description, 18; charts, 4; individuals, 199.

Miss Thayer: description, 52; charts, 4; individuals, 814.

PERSONALS.

Miss Sara E. Coyle, '16, is working with borderline cases of feeble-minded children for the Plainfield (N. J.) public-school system.

Miss Mary D. MacKenzie, '12, was married to John C. Lincoln, of Cleve-

land, Ohio, on June 18, 1914, and died on the 26th of March, 1917.

Mr. Jay D. B. Lattin, '14, has been appointed captain in the 77th Field Artillery. His present address is Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C.

On November 16 Dr. Edward Ochsner addressed the Eugenics Education Society of Chicago on the subject of "Some Eugenic Problems that Demand Solution."

Miss Ethel C. Macomber, '11, has resigned as field worker from the Waverley (Mass.) School for the Feeble-minded and has gone under the Red Cross to France for reconstructive work.

Dr. Edgar A. Doll, assistant psychologist at the Vineland Training School, is serving the government as lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps at the Base Hospital, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Miss Marion Sweet, '16, has accepted a position as assistant in the pathological laboratory of the Rhode Island Hospital (Providence). Her work will consist chiefly of bacteriological and physical chemistry.

Dr. A. D. Finlayson has been appointed captain of the Medical Reserve Corps, and the Finlaysons are leaving the State Hospital at Warren, Pa. For the present, Mrs. Finlayson's address is 132 Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, first assistant physician of the Kings Park State Hospital, is now a captain in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps, assigned to the neuro-psychiatric unit at the base hospital, Camp Upton, Long Island, N. Y. (77th Division).

Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, editor of "Mental Hygiene," and "Medical Directory of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene," is now on duty, with the rank of major, in the Surgeon-General's office, Washington, D.

C., in connection with the neuro-psychiatric work of the army.

Dr. Robert M. Yerkes, professor of psychology in Harvard University, has been given charge of the section of psychology of the medical department, and is serving on the staff of the Surgeon-General of the Army in Washington, with the rank of major, in the sanitary corps. The section of psychology is engaged in organizing and directing the psychological examinations of enlisted men in the National Army.

Mr. A. E. Wiggam, of North Vernon, Indiana, has just closed a Chautauqua season in which he gave 86 lectures on eugenics and heredity. He reports great interest on the part of the Chautauqua-going public in matters of racial betterment, and as a result of his giving out a small circular prepared for the purpose by the Eugenics Record Office, many of his hearers have applied for and filled out the "Record of Family Traits."

Beginning January 1, 1918, Miss Clara P. Pond, '14, who during the year 1917 was employed independently by the Eugenics Record Office as family history investigator for the psychopathic laboratory of the police department of New York City, will take up her new duties as joint field worker for the Eugenics Record Office and the psychiatric clinic, which latter is in coöperation with Sing Sing prison, under the immediate direction of Dr. Bernard Glueck.

On December 7 Mrs. Edith Atwood Davis, '14, sent to the Eugenics Record Office a package of first-hand field studies descriptive of the work in Washington, Scott, and Switzerland Counties, Indiana. These studies consisted in 281 pages of manuscripts and 49 sheets of plotted pedigrees. The Eugenics Record Office has been extremely fortunate in retaining the

good-will of its field workers and co-operating superintendents after the one year of preliminary joint field studies has expired. The office is, through just such splendid voluntary coöperation as Mrs. Davis has shown, coming more and more to fulfill the function of national repository for first-hand eugenical manuscript materials.

On September 15 Dr. August Hoch resigned as director of the Psychiatric Institute of the New York State Hospitals of Ward's Island, which position he had held since 1910. Before severing his connections with the Institute, he was a member of the New York Committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and was particularly interested in working out recommendations for the observation of mental disorders incident to the war, and recommendations to those who examine men in camps for their fitness. His position was, also, military director of the Institute, in which capacity he was engaged in training physicians for the work of dealing with mental disorders during the war. Dr. Hoch's present address is Riven Rock, Santa Barbara, California.

FAMILIAL DISEASES.

Polydactyl mother and son are mentioned in "*Revue d. orthopedic.*" (3), V: 235.

Syndactylism in father and son is noted by N. H. McKnight in "*Medicine and Surgery*," I: 30.

A large pedigree of haemophilia is given by Finlay and Drennan in *Edinburgh Med. Jour.*, Vol. 16, p. 425.

Families with osteopsathyrosis and blue sclerotics are described by W. Hoffman in "*Arch. f. Klin. Chir.*," 107: 279.

A fraternity of 3 brothers all affected (like their maternal uncle) with a progressive muscular dystrophy

is cited by N. L. Moorkerjee, "*Indian Med. Gazette*," 50: 299.

A family with extraordinary tendency to form cartilaginous tumors on the bones especially of the appendages has been discovered by N. M. Percy, "*Surg. Gynec. and Obst.*," XX: 619.

A transmission of hemolysins of an anemic mother to her child through the placenta (not true genetic heredity) has been found by Jean Troisier and Julien Huber, "*Jour. d. Physiol. et Path. gen.*," 16: 483.

That St. Vitus dance (like Huntington's chorea) has an inheritable basis is indicated in a study published by C. W. Burr in "*Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*," 45: 237. He finds 7 cases in three generations of one family.

"Hereditary deforming chondroplasia" in 8 members of one family in 3 generations is described by A. Ehrenfried, *Amer. Jour. of Orthopedic Surgery*, Vol. 15, p. 463. All affected individuals are of short stature. The trait is apparently a dominant one.

Four generations of hemophilia (including 2 females) are described by Laws and Cowie in "*Am. Jour. of Diseases of Children*," 13: 236. Although the distribution of cases in the family is unusual it is not necessarily opposed to the usual laws of occurrence.

A family showing union of the proximal interphalangeal joints like that described by Dr. Harvey Cushing in "*Genetics*," No. 1, is described by Drinkwater in "*Proc. Roy. Soc. Med.*" for March. He believes the peculiarity has recurred, as a dominant, for 14 generations from John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury, killed 1453; but he can not trace a connection with Cushing's Virginia family.

John R. Williams, M.D., gives ("*Am. Jour. Med Science*") results of his inquiries into family history of 100 diabetic patients and 100 non-diabetic

patients. The former have nearly full as many relatives with diabetic arteriosclerosis, obesity and cancer as the latter. He concludes: Perhaps it is not going too far to say that individuals with an arteriosclerotic family history should not marry into diabetic families.

CASTBERG LAW IN AMERICA.

As a sentient being a child has a "right" to expect that no unnecessary pain shall be inflicted upon it. "Nature" inflicts pain sufficient to warn of physiological, internal derangements; guardians may use cautiously nature's method of pain in educating inhibitions; but it is a crime against the child if it be made the object of painful handling by a neurotic guardian. A child also has the natural right of nurture by the parents. It is less clear that the child has "the right" of life, though it is certain that society may find it to its interest to secure the survival, as far as possible, of every child that is born. Whether the "right" of a child to parental nurture extends to nurture by both parents is more questionable. "The right" to the mother's milk seems to be clearer than "the right" to a father's support and instruction, and yet society condones the mother who withholds the right of mother's milk. Certainly any natural right that a child may have to the nurture of the father is just as great if the father be not married to the mother as if he be married. In most European and American countries, however, a social or legal distinction is made between the two cases. The married father has assumed and therefore *has* the legal duty of sharing in the nurture of the child; if the father has not "voluntarily" assumed this duty, then he has it not. This fact would seem to indicate that society does not

think paternal nurture a natural right of the child.

A movement is on foot to make unmarried fathers equally responsible for the nurture of their children as married fathers. This is urged on the ground of the "natural right" of the child to a father's care. But it is not axiomatic that there is any such natural right. In many species the offspring never see the father. On the other hand there is much to be said for the contention that the good of society demands that the burden of support of the child be carried by the father, whether the parents be married or not. This is the "Castberg Law" of Norway. An attempt is being made to have a law of this sort on the statute books of our states. Mrs. W. F. Dummer, of 679 Lincoln Parkway, Chicago, a member of the Eugenics Education Society, is at the head of this movement. Whether it is better for society that this bill should be promulgated is difficult to say. It is stated that such a law would reduce the mortality of children born out of wedlock. Whether these children have as good an heredity as the average is hard to state. If less good, then their higher death rate might be regarded as not disadvantageous to society. On the other hand, in time of war we realize that almost any kind of a male child (if of not too individualistic stock) may help to maintain the social fabric in time of stress, and from this point of view any steps that will diminish the death rate of children of every class may be regarded as beneficial to society.

A FIELD WORK MANUAL.

The latest Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletins (Nos. 8-12) of the New York State Board of Charities are full of interest. No. 10 is a "field work manual" that it would be well for

every eugenics field worker to possess. No. 12 gives 4 family histories, much in the plan of E. R. O. bulletin No. 7. No. 8 gives "performance norms for 13 tests," not in the Binet series. No. 9 is a study on "Nineteen Epileptic Families" with pedigree charts. No. 11 gives the results of mental examinations of various classes of children and women. These Bulletins can be obtained from the State Board at Albany, N. Y.

DEFECTIVES IN DELAWARE.

A "Social Study of Mental Defectives in New Castle County, Delaware," made under the direction of Miss Emma O. Lundberg, has been issued by the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor. The mental examinations of school children were made by Dr. E. H. Mullan. Forty-six per cent. of the 13 mental defectives at large were physically handicapped, and 35+ per cent. of them were reported as delinquent, degenerate, or uncontrollable. Of all defectives found 82.5 per cent. were in need of supervision or institutional care. In the total population of 132,000, there were found 212 markedly mental defectives.

EUGENICS IN ONTARIO.

The Eugenics Record Office is in receipt of the "Second Annual Report of Helen MacMurchy, Inspector of Auxiliary Classes of the Province of Ontario." It is exceptionally interesting as showing that the province is alive to the whole matter of diversifying its educational system to the needs of its diversely organized children. The natural and acquired physical and temperamental defects and handicaps of many types are considered. The report contains, also, a review of the work in auxiliary or special classes of the various states of the Union, and of the Provinces of the Dominion and commonwealths of the Empire.

Intensive work such as Inspector

MacMurchy is doing is certain to lead to field-studies into family history, for only by such means can the hereditary potentialities and consequently the educational needs of individual children be gauged.

BIRTH CONTROL IN FRANCE.

The French view with alarm the increasing fall in the birth rate. During the year ending August 1, 1914, there were 49,000 live births in Paris; in the year ending August 1, 1915, 37,000; in the year ending August 1, 1916, 26,000. The French Academie de Medecine appointed a committee to consider these facts of depopulation and this committee reported that the decline is due to "birth control" measures, and is economic. The committee urges that the childless shall pay a relatively much larger proportion of the taxes than those with children; and that the larger the family the less the tax rate. This is the same remedy Rome sought to apply; but it failed in Rome.

NOTES AND NEWS.

An occupational and educational census of men of the National Army is being made under the direction of the Adjutant-General. The specialization of modern war requires large numbers of skilled men adapted for technical units and special branches of services. The location and placing of such men to the best advantage is of vital importance.

Mr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education has appealed to clubwomen to see that our schools are sustained and improved during the war. While the war continues there will be many unusual temptations and many kinds of juvenile delinquencies. Prompt and regular attendance at school and proper employment during out-of-school hours will be the children's surest protection against such temptations.

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NO. 2.

HEREDITY OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Robert Southey, b. Bristol, England, Aug. 12, 1774, reared by a whimsical, despotic, theater-loving aunt, had read Shakespeare and Beaumont and Fletcher at 8 years, and early reveled in works of romance and poetry. Highly impressionable and reactive he was expelled from school because of a satire on flogging; wrote an epic, Joan of Arc, in his enthusiasm for the French Revolution; planned, with Coleridge and others, to found a communist settlement, "pantisocracy," in America; and moved much about. Law, medicine and political office were essayed, but reading, historical study, the composition of voluminous second-rate dramatic and ballad-like poetry (often with a Wordsworthian reference to nature) and many prose works on biography and history, including much that was never completed, filled his years. Among his most famous works are: *Thalaba the Destroyer*; *Modoc*; *Chronicles of the Cid from the Spanish*; *The Curse of Kehama*; *Roderick the Last of the Goths*; *Wat Tyler*, a dramatic poem; *Lives of Nelson, Wesley, British Admirals*, etc.; various histories. At 65 his memory failed and senile deterioration became complete at his death in 1843.

Southey was a visualist. As a boy he was attracted by the forms and colors of plants and insects; at 26 he catches soldier-crabs and watches sea anemones at the beach and writes poems "To a bee," "To a spider," "The Holly Tree," etc. To contemplate a tree filled him with delight. He even began to study medicine; but unlike his brother did not persist in

it. He was not an aurist; "his ear was easily satisfied," and so he ran to blank verse and to "irregular rimed stanzas" of his invention. Curiosity was strong and led him to historical research whose fruits burdened his poetry and flavored his prose; but he was so feebly inhibited that he reacted to every new stimulus and did nothing thoroughly, though there was no limit to his activity. He was a political and economic revolutionist; as nomadic in his intellectual way as his brother Thomas, captain in the navy, or Edward, black sheep and rolling stone, in theirs. He was mildly hyperkinetic; played pranks as a boy; always talked fluently and wrote easily, but in his later years, having experienced much bereavement, he grew more somber and retiring. The strong appeal made by romantic and historic literature together with a strong desire to imitate led him, and his capacity for expression (feeble inhibition) permitted him, to pour out a similar product. His mother was of a happy disposition, educated to dance and whistle, and her father was talented, convivial and a versifier. His mother's half-sister had a mania against dirt and frequently broke out in paroxysms of rage; her brother Edward was ineffective; and her brother William was half-witted, a facile mimic and a capacious repository of romances, proverbs and superstitions. The restless, dissatisfied, imaginative, inquiring, romantic, scatterbrained, revolutionary, imitative, self-expressive Southey owed his facility and his limitations to his heredity.

W. Haller. 1917. *The Early Life of Robert Southey*. N. Y.: Columbia Univ. Press. ix + 353 pp. \$1.50.

NATURE OF AN ARTIST.

George Inness, b. Newburg, N. Y., May 1, 1825, the fifth of 15 children, attended school in Newark without making progress, while he modeled snakes to scare the housemaids. He suddenly realized, while still a little chap, that the greatest thing in the world for him would be to make with paint the things that he saw in out-of-doors. At 14, having failed at storekeeping, he was taught drawing and painting and then entered the studio of a French artist in New York. Gradually there dawned on him the conception of reproducing the grand lineaments of nature in landscapes, unbelittled "by trifling detail and puny execution." At 25 he was enabled, through a friend, to visit Europe; he lived in Florence for a time and later in Paris. In 1854 he took a studio in New York, but he lived at various places and traveled widely seeking always new phases of natural beauty. In time the high quality of his art became recognized and poverty of early middle life was followed by affluence. As he painted rapidly, the number of his canvasses is great. He died suddenly under the excitement of a scene of great natural beauty, August, 1894.

The output of Inness, "the greatest landscape artist America has produced," depended upon certain elements of his makeup. First of all was a desire, and, secondly, a capacity, for "self-expression." The desire for expression arose in the extraordinarily keen pleasure brought by seeing the forms and especially the colors of nature. "To be a landscape painter of the George Inness stamp means the possession of a sensitiveness almost morbid, of a power of vision extranatural, of a susceptibility to certain phases of earth's beauty so keen as to elevate that beauty to a celestial

plane; it means that seeing is a pleasure so rapturous that it borders on pain; it means to be possessed by a ruling passion that leaves no room for any other interest, pursuit or theme under the sun."

The capacity for self-expression was associated with internal glandular activities; when at his best in painting his eyes began to flash, he became tense, "like a madman, stripped to the waist, perspiration rolling like a mill-race from his face, with some tremendous idea struggling for expression." At this time all inhibitions to *expression* were gone—he worked passionately and to exhaustion. This capacity for complete expression was probably dependent upon a certain paralysis of the higher intellectual functions such as rendered him highly absentminded—making it "positively dangerous for him to go out alone." He forgot about a great dinner that was given in his honor, but finally appeared at it with disheveled hair and in his discolored painting jacket. It is said that in his earlier years he even lost consciousness periodically. In his hyperactive states he would talk and talk "as never man talked before. Of color, God, tone, the triumph of the mind, and of Swedenborg." By properly exciting his emotions he could be induced to give generously to unworthy objects. Having sold a picture in Boston he brought home a diamond necklace to his wife who resold it immediately to buy necessities. He was full of fun, perennially joking, but capable of the most extraordinary outbursts of temper and abuse even toward patrons and his closest relatives. While scarcely more than a boy he married his first wife, who died within a few months. At 25 years, seeing a beautiful face in church he followed its owner to her home and, despite the opposition of her

brothers, married her a few weeks later. Of their 6 children only one boy grew to maturity and he is "an artist of rich attainments."

George Inness, jr., Life, Art, and Letters of George Inness, illustrated with portraits and many reproductions of paintings. N. Y.: Century Co. 290 pp. \$4.00 net.

HEREDITY OF SCRIBIN.

Alexander Scriabin, b. 1871 in Moscow, Russia, as a musical composer "has brought about an artistic revolution unequalled in the whole history of the arts." "He gives us a completely new mode of harmony; he abolishes the major and minor modes; he annihilates modulation and chromatic inflection." At the time of his death he was experimenting with the unification of the various arts of sound, light and bodily movement." He wrote 10 sonatas and 5 symphonies besides numerous piano pieces. In the performance of his fifth symphony "Prometheus" he introduces, thrown on a white screen, spectrum colors, in a series running parallel to the musical scale. He died 1915.

Scriabin was one of the greatest of modern tone poets. As such he was an audist. Musical sounds made a deep impression. "He was endowed with a wonderfully refined sense of hearing." "When only 5 years old he would extemporize on the piano, though it was some time before he could *write* music. His acute ear and his musical memory were astonishing. A single hearing of any piece was sufficient to enable him to sit down and reproduce it exactly on the piano." From the age of 8 years he composed, beginning with simple pieces. At the opera it was noticed that "the boy's ears were always much more occupied with the magical sounds of the orchestra," than with the sights. At the

military school "the young boy composed day and night." His first published work he wrote at 23 years. His mother was a brilliant young pianist, possessed of "very unusual musical endowments and abilities," but she died (of consumption) 16 months after his birth.

He was always independent, individualistic, unsuggestible, inventive. "Once (as a child), on seeing some embroidery done, he also wished to do some; and when canvas, thread and pattern were given to him he ignored the marked patterns and boldly worked out his own design. When a miniature folding theater was bought for him, he scorned the idea of following the printed directions and would have naught to do with the given play." He cut things out of wood and even made miniature pianos.

Scriabin was a hyper-hypokinetic and something of a schizophrenic. "Being of a very reserved nature he became, as years went on, more and more detached, isolated and self-centered in his music." "He loved most to live in beautiful climes and to spend much of his time in self-communion and meditation." One speaks of the "gloomy mist" of Prometheus; and its author's strange moods of depression in his later years. His had an "exquisite sensitiveness." In the detachment and mysticism of theosophy Scriabin found deep attraction. Like Chopin and Beethoven he was a lover of lonely meditation in the open country. Scriabin was very affectionate toward his kin. At times he was passionate and impetuous and driven in his work. In still other spheres he showed at times an absence of inhibition, which permitted him full expression of his emotions.

A. E. Hull 1916. A Great Russian Tone-Poet, Scriabin. London: R. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

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FEBRUARY, 1918.

CORRECTION.

The doner of Abbey Memorial referred to on page 94 of the December issue of Eugenical News was Alden Freeman.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

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Field Reports:

- Mr. Clark; description, 37; charts, 3; individuals, 112.
 Miss Covert; description, 14; charts, 3; individuals, 282.
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 Miss Pfister; description, 35; charts, 9; individuals, 437.
 Miss Pond; description, 54; charts, 3; individuals, 225.
 Miss Thayer; description, 9; charts, 3; individuals, 122.

On January 11, 1918, the archives of the Eugenics Record Office contained 43,487 pages of field workers' reports, and 5,926 pages of special trait studies.

PERSONALS.

Miss Ethel L. Scofield, '16, is working with the New Haven Exemption Board.

On January 13th was born to Dr. Ralph and Edith Atwood Davis, '14, a son, Edward Gates.

William L. Dealey, Ph.D., '13, is Professor in the Department of Philosophy and Psychology of Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

Doctor Bernard Glueck, director of the psychiatric clinic at Sing Sing prison, was, on November 22, elected president of the American Association of Clinical Criminology at the Congress of the American Prison Association which met in New Orleans.

Miss Ida M. Mellen, '12, has filed with the Eugenics Record Office genealogical memoranda tracing literary ability in a branch of her family. In this study she has, in an interesting manner, distinguished between "literary ability with a gift to write poetry" and "literary ability without the poetical gift."

The name of the New York Magdalen Home, Dyckman Street and River Road, New York City, has been changed to "Inwood House." Miss Esther C. Cook, '16, continues as field worker, but at present most of her time is spent in parole work, so that for the time being her family history studies have not been continued as completely as she would wish. Her office is now in the Parole Boarding House of the institution, 138 West 12th Street.

Mr. Willis W. Clark, a graduate of the University of Southern California, and who has had a year of work at the New York School of Philanthropy, has been employed as field worker for the Whittier State School, Whittier, California, succeeding Mr. Karl M. Cowdery, '15. Mr. Cowdery continues as head field worker of the Whittier School, and is specializing in mental measurements.

Mr. Cowdery volunteered for service in the Army but was rejected on account of bad eyes. He is, however, yet subject to draft examination.

PITCAIRN ISLAND BROTHERS.

In the August issue of *Man*, Prof. A. Keith and Dr. W. Colin Mackenzie report their examination of two brothers, Charles Young, aged 28, and Edwin Young, aged 25, brought from Pitcairn Island in 1915 by Mr. and Mrs. Routledge. We learn that these young men, according to their supposed genealogy, are direct descendants of the "Bounty" mutineers of April, 1789, and are $1\frac{3}{32}$ parts British and $1\frac{1}{32}$ Tahitian.

Concerning them Prof. Keith says: "I regard the two Pitcairn Islanders as decidedly more Tahitian than European in their physical characteristics. In facial features Charles is European, Edwin is not, yet in actual shape of the head the case is reversed—Charles has the typical Tahitian head, Edwin rather the European; in texture of hair they are Tahitian rather than European. In size of brain they are typical in neither British nor Tahitian, but incline rather to the second than to the first.

Modern students of heredity do not try to measure ancestral influence in an individual by the percentage of "blood" carried. Indeed, one of the commonest of all phenomena of inheritance is the segregation and chance recombination of traits among the grandchildren. It is possible, so far as contributing traits or "blood" to the grandchildren is concerned, that, if all hereditary traits are carried in the chromosomes, one of the four grandparents may be entirely eliminated. In the case of the Pitcairn Islanders, travelers report that not only was there the original mingling of British and Tahitian stock six generations ago, but that continuously since sailors have visited the islands, and doubtless, as in so many of the South Sea Islands, have left descendants. Being still more specific and

referring directly to the two young men above described, the mixture of their traits shows that this process of eliminating Tahitian blood by the introduction of European fathers—the so-called "pure sire" method of the stock-breeders, which readily brings a race of mongrels into trait-conformity with the sire's type—does not apply here. If there had been only the original crossing of the British father and the Tahitian mother, and then for five subsequent generations nothing but British fathers, the present generation would on the average, so far as chromosome-carried traits (i. e., in the opinion of most biologists all heritable qualities) are concerned, by a chance of 3 to 8 carry either $\frac{1}{24}$ or no Tahitian traits.

It is, therefore, extremely interesting to find a careful description of individuals of this hybrid people. The young men have doubtless a percentage of ancestry approximately as given by Keith. Even if we are uncertain concerning the relative proportions of constituent ancestry, we are sure, from the known laws of heredity, that no two matings in the inter-breeding of such hybrids, even though (a) the ancestral percentages be the same, (b) or the descent be parallel, or (c) even the parents themselves be identical, would, excepting by the rarest of chances, give the same results. It is true that if the individuals of a mongrel group are vigorous enough to withstand the generally deteriorating influences of continued inbreeding, uniformity of type may result. In the present case the further conditions conducive to a new, that is neither Tahitian nor British but "Pitcairn" uniformity are (a) numerous offspring, (b) radical selection, and (c) many generations. The "Pitcairn Island Race," if such is destined to be formed, is not yet fixed.

HERBERT SPENCER ON RACE MIXTURE.

On pages 14–18 in Vol. 2 of “The Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer” by David Duncan (D. Appleton & Co., 1908) is reproduced the correspondence between him and Mr. Kentaro Kaneko concerning the restrictions which Japan should properly place upon foreigners. Among other matters the question of intermarriage of foreigners with Japanese is discussed. Spencer answers at length, for it appeared that the question was one which Japanese public men were agitating with considerable earnestness. Among other results deemed possible by the Japanese was the increase in stature, which they imagined they desired. Spencer says “It is not at root a question of social philosophy. It is at root a question of biology. There is abundant proof, alike furnished by the inter-marriages of human races and by the inter-breeding of animals, that when the varieties mingled diverge beyond a certain slight degree, the result is invariably a bad one in the long run.” . . . “When of different varieties of sheep there is an inter-breeding of those which are widely unlike, the result, especially in the second generation, is a bad one—there arises an incalculable mixture of traits, and what may be called a chaotic constitution. And the same thing appears among human beings—the Eurasians in India and the half-breeds in America show this. The physiological basis of this experience appears to be that any one variety of creature in the course of many generations acquires a certain constitutional adaptation to its particular form of life, and every other variety similarly acquires its own special adaptation. The consequence is that, if you mix the constitutions of two widely divergent varieties which have severally become

adapted to widely divergent modes of life, you get a constitution which is adapted to the mode of life of neither—a constitution which will not work properly, because it is not fitted for any set of conditions whatever. By all means, therefore, peremptorily interdict marriages of Japanese with foreigners.”

Shortly after Spencer's death this letter was sent from Tokyo for publication in the “Times” (January 18, 1904), which stated of it as giving “advice as narrow, as much imbued with antipathy to real progress, as ever came from a self-sufficient, short-sighted Mandarin, bred in contempt and hatred of barbarians.

EFFECTS OF RACE INTERMINGLING.

In Volume LVI of the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society is published a paper read before that body on April 13, 1917, by Dr. C. B. Davenport. He first presents the facts concerning materials for race mixture now found in New York State. He then defines the meaning of race as “A more or less pure-bred ‘group’ of individuals that differs from other groups by at least one character, or, strictly, a genetically connected group whose germ-plasm is characterized by a difference, in one or more genes, from other groups.” After presenting the facts concerning, and the rules governing, the segregation and recombination of traits in racial mixtures, drawing largely upon his own first-hand experiments with domestic animals, he concludes “The instinct and functions of the hybrids were not harmoniously adjusted to each other.”

“To sum up, then, miscegenation commonly spells disharmony—disharmony of physical, mental and temperamental qualities, and this means also disharmony with environment. A hy-

bridized people are a badly put together people and a dissatisfied, restless, ineffective people. One wonders how much of the exceptionally high death rate in middle life in this country is due to such bodily maladjustments; and how much of our crime and insanity is due to mental and temperamental friction."

The outlook of miscegenation is not, however, wholly discouraging. Race mixture is more to be looked upon as a high price which must be paid for new combinations which, when in rare cases are fortunate, will establish new and valuable races. The author continues, "... some new combinations will be formed that are better than the old ones; also others that are worse. . . . If now new intermixing is stopped and eugenic mating ensues, consciously or unconsciously, especially in the presence of interbreeding, strains may arise that are superior to any that existed in the unhybridized races."

THE ETHNOLOGY OF SCOTLAND.

In a recent issue of *Nature*, Professor A. Keith, in an article on "The Ethnology of Scotland," says:

"Huxley regarded the Scottish people, the Irish, the Norwegians, and the Swedes as possessing a common basal stock or type. Prof. Bryce, of the University of Glasgow, who has done so much to build up an accurate knowledge of the early inhabitants of the southwest of Scotland, accepts Huxley's hypothesis, and supposes that in early Neolithic times—before the long-barrow people, of Mediterranean origin, had reached Arran—Ireland, Scotland, and Scandinavia were already peopled by the same tall, fair, dolichocephalic stock. Dr. W. C. Mackenzie has also come to a somewhat similar conclusion from a study of the place-names of Scotland and Ireland, but supposes that the arrival of the

Scandinavian or Germanic people occurred at a post-Neolithic date. The same hypothesis has also been sturdily advocated by Mr. John Munro.

"Huxley preferred the term 'Scandinavian' to 'Germanic' when he wished to designate the tall, big-boned, fair, long-headed Scotsman, because he was well aware that this type prevails only in the western fourth of the modern German Empire. 'Celt' and 'Celtic,' 'Teuton' and 'Teutonic,' 'German' and 'Germanic,' are terms which the modern anthropologist has had to abandon; all have been applied to the type of man Tacitus and Huxley had in mind, and also to physical types which are totally different. To the tall, long-headed Xanthochroi most modern anthropologists would apply the term 'Nordic' in preference to Scandinavian."

WAR AND SELECTION.

Senator G. E. Chamberlain, author of the Draft Law, on January 19th addressed the National Security League of New York in reference to the war and, referring to the draft said:

"I sometimes regret that volunteering has been permitted, for the reason that in the loss that we sustain in the battles where there is a volunteer system, as there was in Great Britain, we have a horizontal loss; taking the young, red-blooded people that volunteer for service and leaving those who ought to have shared the fate of their colleagues at the first sound of war. On the other hand, under this (draft) system we take from the walks of industrial and commercial and everyday life young men of all classes, so that there is not this horizontal loss that I speak of, but rather a perpendicular loss, where the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the professional man and the artisan, stand shoulder to shoulder, and the loss falls on all, every social stratum of life."

PERMANENT FAMILY ARCHIVES.

Every American family interested in conserving its better traits must eventually establish and maintain a permanent family pedigree archive. A good beginning is made when the Record of Family Traits or other eugenical schedule is filled out; but this is only a beginning—a nucleus for more extended records. In order to be of greater practical use, that is, to serve as a guide in predicting the personal and the hereditary potentialities of a selected member of the family, or in judging of the fitness of a prospective mating, family pedigree records must be extended, continually subjected to finer analysis, and kept up to date. Not only this, but the particular branch of a family first interested should seek to encourage other branches in making similar studies all of which may be coordinated into an extended biological pedigree by means of a Family Pedigree Association. Finally, it is a splendid patriotic service for families to encourage the establishment of family archives by other families, thus opening new centers of eugenical activity. It will be a happy day for American fortunes when this custom of maintaining permanent family pedigree archives becomes a national habit.

CHINESE PEDIGREES.

The Eugenics Record Office is in receipt of a copy of its Record of Family Traits schedule duly printed on a loose-leaf system in the Chinese language by Yü Chai-Lan, Esq., Tsing Hua Science Club, Tsing Hua College, Peking, China. It is learned from this translated schedule that the Chinese family tree is not shaped exactly like the usual Occidental growth, the reason being that the concubinage system still prevails to a great extent. The

pedigrees are careful to record the truth concerning parentage and descent. We learn, however, that with the younger men the concubinage system is disappearing. This family history work was undertaken by Professor George H. Danton, formerly of the Department of Modern Languages of Reed College, Portland, Oregon, but for the past one and a half years Professor of the same department of Tsing Hua College. He has given us the assurance that copies of the family history studies which the Tsing Hua Science Club are making will be duly filed with the Eugenics Record Office. This office has had a limited amount of collaboration from most of the European and South American countries, but this is the first serious venture in the Orient.

N. J. VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

The Twentieth Annual Report of the Managers of the New Jersey State Village for Epileptics has just been received. It shows that during the past year, under the direction of Dr. Weeks, the field workers completed gathering their case and family histories in sufficient quantities to bring the total number up to 1081. The science of Eugenics will not have performed its function in regard to the socially unadapted classes until among other things all of the state institutions for the various types of the socially inadequate maintain permanent field workers for the purpose of making such studies as the New Jersey State Village is conducting. These records will ultimately be of great service to the state when it takes in hand in earnest the matter of cutting off the supply of hereditary defectives by forbidding parenthood on the part of those who carry defective traits to a severely handicapping extent.

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HEREDITY DETERMINES ENVIRONMENT.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward (b. 1851) is the author of "Robert Elsmere," "History of David Grieve," "The Marriage of William Ashe" and other works, including a play or two. "It is an obsession with Mrs. Ward that there exists somewhere (at the top) a distinctive society, admission into which may be simply represented as an assay or proof of fitness." "The only passion she knows (is) the passion of souls perplexed between intellectual or moral faith and the drag of their humanity." "She delights in mellowed sumptuousness, . . . descriptions of stately abodes, the harmony of carpet and hangings, the evolutions of well-trained domestics the presence of historic canvasses on the wall, the accumulation of choice treasures in an hereditary home." The daughter of a professor at Oxford, she was brought up in the circles of highest culture and refinement in England. The intellectual, "highbrow" quality of her writings seems solely determined by her environment.

In striking contrast stands Hamlin Garland (b. 1860), who was brought up as a poor, hard-working boy on his father's farms in Iowa and South Dakota. He is the author of "Main-traveled Roads," a story of the prairie, "Prairie Folks," "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," "The Spirit of Sweetwater," "Wayside Courtships" and other descriptive tales and plays. In the foreword to the first work he writes: "The main travelled road in the west (as everywhere) is hot and dusty in summer and desolate and drear with mud in fall and spring, but it does cross a rich meadow where the songs

of the larks and blackbirds and bobolinks are tangled. Follow it far enough, it may lead past a bend in the river where the water laughs eternally over its shadows. Mainly it is long and weariful and has a dull little town at one end, and a home of toil at the other." Again Garland's work seems solely determined by his youthful environment.

But look further: Mrs. Ward was granddaughter to Arnold of Rugby, and niece to Matthew Arnold; it was no mere chance that her father was an Oxford professor wrestling with matters of formal religion. The hereditary traits of the family determined her environment. Garland's father, on the other hand, was a nomad who found some new farm farther west so much more attractive than the last that he frequently moved. He was a rolling stone that gathered no moss. Yet he was a great reader and delightful raconteur, and a natural commander of men. His mother was jolly and, like her sibs, musical. His mother's father (a McClintock) was a dreamer or fanatic-reformer in his Wisconsin frontier home, always awaiting the fulfillment of the prophesies of the second advent. It was by no mere chance, but the necessary consequence of their constitution, that Garland's parents lived on the middle border. Their innate tastes led them to select this environment. Garland and Mrs. Ward grew up in environments whose nature was determined by their heredity.

Stephen Gwynn. Mrs. Humphrey Ward. N. Y., H. Holt & Co., 127 pp. 60 c.

Hamlin Garland. A Son of the Middle Border. N. Y., The Macmillan Co., 1917, 467 pp. \$1.60.

NATURE OF WILL CARLETON.

Will Carleton, b. Oct. 21, 1845, at Hudson, Michigan, reared on the farm, entered Hillsdale College (supporting himself by irregular teaching and writing) and, after graduating, entered upon journalism, the lecture platform and authorship, a career that yielded him from the first an abundant income. His poem "Betsey and I are Out" brought national fame. A steady output of songs followed, published largely by Harper Brothers, grouped into a volume "Farm Ballads" then followed by "Farm Legends," "Farm Festivals," "City Ballads," "City Legends," and "City Festivals" and others. Settling in New York he continued his lectures and reading and founded a literary monthly "Every Where" which he edited until his death in December, 1912.

Carleton was an auditist. At 16 he sought to enter the volunteer army first as drummer then as bugler; as a lad at the plow he would deliver orations to the horses; his sense of sound enabled him to modulate his voice agreeably to his lectures. His "ear" for sounds led him to notice the idiosyncracies of rural speech which he records in his dialect poems. From childhood rhymes ran through his head. "He used to say that after he got the first line of a poem it generally went along pretty easily." On the occasion of reading an elaborate poem that he had prepared for a celebration, he improvised an additional stanza based on incidents of the day which his hearers assured him was "worth all the rest of the poem." His poetry is auditory poetry, e. g.:

"'Twas a day of summer quiet in the
dusty village street;
All the chair-haunts were deserted
where the gossips loved to
meet."

Carleton's mother also was an auditist. She sang old ballads to lull her children to sleep and she had an impulse for versification and wrote ballads in her youth.

Carleton was rather feebly inhibited. He lacked concentration, had a somewhat flighty imagination, was whimsical, humorous, also "head-strong, exacting, emotional." Yet he had some of the prudence of his father—the lumberman—and demanded always adequate pay for his lectures and writings.

Carleton had a strong social instinct. Human activity and needs led to marked reactions. His poems are largely based on incidents in everyday life that impressed him, because of his interest and impressibility. He liked companionship, especially of male friends; he married late (at 37) and reacted strongly by deeds to the appeals made by the blind hymnist, Fanny Crosby, and the invalid of 50 years, Mollie Fancher.

A. E. Corning. "Will Carleton, a biographical study." The Lammere Publishing Co., N. Y. 1917. 98 pp.

A VIRGINIAN KNIGHT.

William Claiborne (1587-1677) was of English landed gentry stock; his mother a connection by marriage of one of the London company, founded by Gosnold in 1606 to settle and develop by trade English-America along the Atlantic coast. Thus Claiborne had relatives close to court. Well educated, he sailed to Jamestown, 1621, as Royal Surveyor for the colony, and proceeded to map the dominion. He gained a royal license, in 1631, to trade in all places not covered by a patent to others and, the same year, bought from the Indians, stocked and planted Kent island in Chesapeake bay. In 1632 the charter of Maryland was granted to George Calvert, Lord

Baltimore, and as the Calverts claimed Kent island (and eventually seized it) a feud arose between the two houses and two minute naval battles were fought, in 1635, between them. Claiborne lost Kent island but rose to ever greater influence in Virginia—royal treasurer, commander-in-chief of all the colonial forces against the Indians, secretary of state of Virginia under the Commonwealth; and after the Restoration, 1660, again Secretary of Virginia. From 1652 to 1657 he, and Richard Bennett, were in command of both Virginia and Maryland as Commissioners of the Commonwealth. At his death he owned many thousands of acres in Virginia.

Claiborne achieved his position of leadership in the Virginia colony by his energy, pertinacity and wiliness, combined with powerful influences with the home government. These traits were little exhibited by his indolent father or extravagant father's father, or his indolent and shy elder brother, all Lords of the Manor of Cliburne. They were found rather on the maternal side, for his mother was the daughter of Sir Alan Bellingham (a royal treasurer who gained a baronetcy for his services to the King) and his wife, daughter of Thomas Sanford, cousin of Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Dorset. William Claiborne's descendants married into the first families of Virginia and were the progenitors of numerous military and political leaders of the South.

J. H. Claiborne. William Claiborne, of Virginia, with Some Account of his Pedigree. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons. 231 pp.

FRANKLIN BENJAMIN SANBORN.

Franklin Benjamin Sanborn (1831-1917), born at Hampton Falls, N. H., belonging to a family with "a distinct turn for scholarship," which in his case was emphasized through stimu-

lating early friendships, was graduated from Harvard and in Concord became a valued member of the group which included Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Channing. With Alcott and others he founded the Concord School of Philosophy, organized and conducted charities, lectured, edited and published histories and biographies. Scholarly, unceasingly active, at once individualistic and a true social democrat, he represented the best type of the New England literary man.

N. E. Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, Oct., 1917.

AN UNFORGIVEN PURITAN.

The Reverend Stephen Bachiler, born in England about 1562, graduated Oxford, 1586, and preached for twenty years at a vicarage in Hampshire when he was ejected as a Puritan, and eventually took up preaching again in another hamlet. At about seventy he went to New England as spiritual leader of a religious company of "Husbandmen" to secure freedom from the persecution that met a "Notorious inconvertist." But the members of the company scattered, and as Bachiler's teachings were irregular, he was ousted from Newtown (now Cambridge) and went to Saugus, now Lynn. But here, too, the authority of a narrow Puritanism reached and in 1636 he was forced to remove, and he returned to private life at Newberry, but later moved north of the Merrimack River. Even here he was followed and scandal attached to him and he went to the neighborhood of Kittery, Maine, and preached to the fisher folk there. Even here the unyielding nature of the Massachusetts Bay leaders brought him trouble and in 1654 he returned to England.

Victor C. Sanborn. Stephen Bachiler, an Unforgiven Puritan. New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H. 1917.

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Miss Covert: descriptions, 27; charts, 4; individuals, 262.

Miss Pond: descriptions, 25; charts, 2; individuals, 105.

Miss Thayer: descriptions, 4; charts, 1; individuals, 287.

PERSONALS.

Born to Howard B. and Isabelle Kendig Gill ('12) on Wednesday, November 28, 1917, a son, Benjamin Franklin Gill.

Miss Anna E. Steffen, '12, received her medical degree on February 6. At present she is serving as House Officer at the Long Island Hospital, Boston.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Helen E. Martin, '13, to Mr. Charles Winfield Pitcher. Mr. Pitcher's father holds the position of steward at the Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Clara P. Pond, '14, to Theodore Dwight Richards, of Pitts-

burgh, now in the Naval Reserve in the Wissahickon Barracks of Cape May, N. J. Mr. Richards belongs to the Timothy Dwight family group.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Isabelle L. Carroll, of Staunton, Virginia, to Mr. Tracy Emerson Tuthill, '13. Mr. Tuthill, who held the position of archivist at the Eugenics Record Office, is now a First Lieutenant in the 22d Regiment of New York and has been ordered to proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., to attend the Officers' School in grenade work.

Ruth J. Stocking, '12, is assistant professor of biology in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. In her first semester's course in "theoretical biology" part of the time is devoted to genetics and eugenics. "Human physiology" is the subject of the second semester's work, in which still more attention is given to eugenics.

Dr. Jean Weidensall who has been appointed a member of the Mental Hygiene Committee of the National Conference of Social Work for 1918 (formerly the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, is now assistant director of the psychological clinic, Social Service Department of the Cincinnati General Hospital. She is also studying medicine in the College of Medicine in the University of Cincinnati. At present Dr. Weidensall is engaged in making a study, for the Trounstein Foundation, of the defective children of working age, who have been graduated from the Cincinnati Public School Classes for Defectives. Her purpose is to find out whether such special classes have prepared the defectives for law-abiding, self-supporting lives, and if not, what had best be done for such children in the future. Dr. Weidensall's present address is Cincinnati General Hospital.

THE BUREAU OF ANALYSIS AND INVESTIGATION OF THE N. Y. STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

The state of New York began to provide special institutional care for its feeble-minded by the establishment in 1851 of the institution which later became, and is now, the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children. After the creation of the State Board of Charities in 1867 the needs of the mentally defective were urged upon the Legislature and have occupied an important place in its deliberations. The growth of the present system of state custodial care is due to the broad vision and educational work of the board.

Within the last decade the need for more accurate knowledge of the underlying causes of mental deficiency, for the scientific verification of factors long suspected, and for more consistent methods of classification, has been generally realized. The State Board became particularly interested in this scientific aspect of the problem of mental defect and in its Department of State and Alien Poor began the compilation of data obtained from charitable institutions, but the superintendent realized the necessity for trained investigators and therefore recommended that a new bureau be formed to study the primary causes of mental deficiency and dependency. As a result, a committee of the board was appointed in 1910 to consider the matter. Professor Frank Fetter, now of Princeton University, but then of Cornell University and a commissioner of the board, was one of this committee and formulated a program which, with some modifications, was accepted and at its quarterly meeting held July 12, 1911, the board established the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation and it was made a part of the Department of

State and Alien Poor. Dr. Gertrude E. Hall was made the director. In establishing its methods of work and systems of records, the methods of field work recommended by the Eugenics Record Office were adopted, as Dr. Hall and two of the investigators, Miss Marion Collins and Mrs. Florence G. Smith Fischbein, were trained at that office.

The work undertaken by the Bureau has been varied in its scope, as indicated by the titles of its published bulletins. In field work it has specialized in epilepsy. In its effort to establish some standards for use in diagnosis, the Bureau has devoted considerable time to the improvement of apparatus and mental tests, and has made studies of groups of mental defectives. Besides these things the Bureau has responded to numerous requests for the examination of individuals and of groups of school children including the entire population of many orphan asylums, and it has carefully examined about 700 of the girls committed to the New York State Training School for Girls.

An important part of the work of the Bureau is the correlation of the records of mental defectives that come to the State Board of Charities from the various institutions reporting to it, the material obtained in field work, and from the mental examinations. These records are filed according to name, birthplace and present whereabouts and the files of the Bureau now contain over 27,000 names of defectives.

With the reorganization of the departments of the Board in July, 1917, the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation was transferred to the new Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency of which Dr. Chester L. Carlisle is the superintendent. Dr. Gertrude E. Hall, under whose direction,

in conference with Dr. Robert W. Hill, the Bureau has developed to its position of dignity and recognition in the scientific world, has gone to Maine, her native state, as supervisor of a newly organized department of the Maine State Board of Charities, where her training and experience will prove of great value.

STATE CARE IN NEW YORK.

The Report of the Hospital Development Commission of New York State is just out. It recommends (1) the establishment of a board controlling state care of the feeble-minded as another board now does that of the insane; (2) a state-wide commitment law; (3) the taking of a census of the feeble-minded of the state obtaining all possible light on their family history and surroundings. It deplors the fact that in the case of "reformatories" the major portion of their inmates are of an "unreformable type." The report recommends the establishment of a psychopathic hospital in New York City, for early or milder cases, to work in connection with the Psychiatric Institute at Ward's Island.

COUNTING THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Committee on Mental Hygiene of the New York State Charities Aid Association submitted to the Hospital Development Commission an Estimate of the Number of Feeble-minded in New York State and put it conservatively at 35,000. How many feeble-minded subjects for state care you shall count in New York State depends upon your ideals. There are many men working for me that I would not willingly lose whom you may think should be segregated. Many a farmer will gladly pay \$2.00 a day and board during harvest to a feeble-minded youth that a department house dweller in New York would

want taken by the police or the Charity Organization Society. One almshouse keeper in an upstate county filled his house to overflowing with human "wrecks." His successor turned most of them free again, indicating that he thought them able to maintain themselves. We all know persons in our rural community that we should like to see no more of and that we should like to be able to turn over to the State. We need a lot more provision for the feeble-minded and still more for the feebly-inhibited. But to attempt to state just how many feeble-minded there are in the State is as futile as to state how many pretty girls there are. A misogynist will be able to find none; a soldier after long isolation from feminine society will find them all pretty. Likewise the estimate of the feeble-minded is largely controlled by one's subjective state.

ROYALTY IN A TANGLE.

The kaiser is grandson of Queen Victoria and cousin of King George of England. The ex-czar is nephew of Queen Dowager Alexandra and cousin of King George. The queen of Spain is grand-daughter of Queen Victoria and niece of King George.

The queen of Norway is grand-daughter of Queen Victoria and sister of King George. The king of Norway is nephew of Dowager Queen Alexandra and cousin of King George.

The king of Denmark is brother to the king of Norway and therefore also cousin to King George. King George of England is son of the late King Edward and Alexandra, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark.

The ex-czar is son the late Czar Alexander III. and Dagmar daughter of Christian IX. The kaiser is son of Frederick III. of Germany and Victoria, daughter of the late Queen Victoria of England. Exch.

WEAK MENTALITY AND SHELL SHOCK.

Woods Hutchinson, M.D., in writing from England to the New York American declares that the mentally unfit soldiers are most liable to shell shock. In reference to men suffering from this ailment he says:

"In the first place, most of them are almost as defective physically as they are mentally—undersized, underweight, narrow-chested, shuffle-gaited, slack-jawed, with badly shaped heads, irregular features and vacant or restless expression.

"Take fifty or more of them together and the impression of what the mental experts term 'constitutional inferiority' is unmistakable, and this is confirmed by hundreds of actual measurements, height, weight, chest girth, muscular power, taken in the larger special hospitals for their care.

"In the second place, careful tracing of the previous history, both of the patient and his family, carried out in over 2,000 cases by such eminent authorities as Dr. F. W. Mott, at the great Maudsley Hospital, London, shows clear proof of previous attacks of mental disturbance and nervous instability in either the shell-shocked himself or his near relatives and ancestors in two thirds of all cases."

CHILD LABOR DURING WAR.

The January 12, 1918, number of the "J. A. M. A." (Vol. 70, pp. 96-97) contains an editorial on "Child Labor in Warring Countries," a pamphlet issued by the federal Children's Bureau, in which the breakdown of the safeguards to labor in practically all European countries during the early part of the war is set forth. "Facts are presented to show that, in most

of the belligerent countries, employers have not only worked women and children beyond the pace demanded by the exigencies of war, but also, in many cases, have ruthlessly exploited them for profit. Government interference was necessary, therefore, in order to check the widespread and alarming deterioration in the workers' health." It is important that the United States should profit by the experience of Europe and conserve the health of the nation by protecting its children. (Rochester, Anna, 1917. Pub. 27, Industrial Series 4, Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, Gov't Printing Office, 1917.)

GERMANY'S POPULATION DECREASING.

Scattered but fairly representative statistics indicate that the population of Germany is now stationary or decreasing. During the ten years immediately preceding the war the average annual growth for the whole empire was about 15 per thousand. It has apparently now shrunk to less than nothing. Among the causes of this decline losses on the battle front are relatively less important than conditions at home because after all the former affect but a small fraction of the population. The outstanding cause is the lowered birth rate.

Typical are the statistics of the Mannheim Bureau giving birth and death rates before and after the outbreak of the war.

	Birth per Thou- sand.	Deaths includ- ing War Losses.	Excess or De- ficiency of Births.
1914	29.01	13.13	15.68 excess
1917	16.57	17.28	0.71 deficiency

There is a great increase of deaths among persons over sixty years of age due to the poor food and probable anxieties of war.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Dr. Julius W. Brandeis concludes from a consideration of one family that amaurotic family idiocy is a simple recessive trait.

A mule and horse as twins from a mother given to producing twins is described by W. R. B. Robertson in Kansas Univ. Science Bull., January, 1917.

In the mullein thrips unfertilized eggs always produce males, fertilized eggs always females as in the honey bee, according to A. F. Shull in Genetics, 2: 480.

As Professor Maurice S. Bigelow urges, "some of the chief facts of eugenics should be a part of every well-organized scheme of sex instruction and taught through biology."

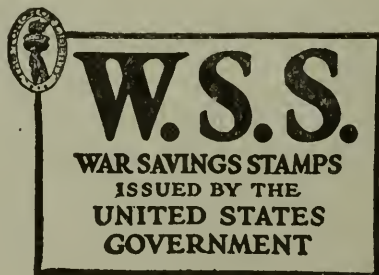
The "American Eugenic Association" of Brooklyn, N. Y., met on January 27. It urged legislation prohibiting the marriage of feeble-minded in the state. New York is, indeed, one of the few states that have no laws limiting the mentality of applicants for a marriage license.

Miss Margaret G. Cobb has contributed to the "Journal of Educational Psychology" (January) some quantitative evidence of the hereditary factors in arithmetical ability secured by applying quantitative tests in arithmetic to parents and children. The results show that a child skilled in any one of the simple processes tends to be greater or less than his skill in any other process according as the skill of the one parent whom the child resembles in this respect is greater or less in the one process than in any other.

The "Institution Quarterly" for December has statistics showing the increase in juvenile delinquency in Chicago, amounting to nearly 20 per cent.

over a year ago. This is attributed to the general restlessness and excitement in the communities due to the war and is exactly like that which has been noted in other countries which are at war. With the present conditions of excitement and the weakening of social control the stimulus to this kind of instinctive reaction is increased and the inhibitory pressure of the mores diminished.

The Eugenics Record Office is in receipt of a paper by Dr. Jean Weiden-sall, entitled "The Mentality of the Unmarried Mother," which appears as No. 124 of the Reprints, Reports, and Addresses of the National Conference of Social Work, 1917. The study is based upon mental examinations of an "unselected series of unmarried mothers from the obstetrical service of the Cincinnati General Hospital." The conclusion of the study is that "not more than 20 per cent. of the unmarried mothers can be safely pronounced normal. Of the married mothers about 50 per cent. may be so considered. From 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the unmarried mothers are almost without question so low grade mentally as to make life under institution care the only happy one for themselves, and the most economical and only safe arrangement for society."



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A TWICE DISTILLED MIND.

Matthew Arnold, born at Laleham near Staines, England, December 24, 1822, studied at Rugby under his father, was graduated by Oxford, 1844, and elected fellow. After serving 4 years as private secretary to Lord Landsdowne he was elected inspector of schools, a post he retained until within two years of his death. Until 1867, when his 10-year incumbency of the chair of poetry at Oxford ended, he wrote much poetry. During this period he began the series of brilliant critical essays by which he is best known. Among the most celebrated of these are: "Essays in Criticism," "Mixed Essays" and "Essay on Heine." He traveled much on the continent and visited America twice. He died, April, 1888, of heart failure like his father before him.

Matthew Arnold was interested primarily in intellectual matters and particularly in expressing in chaste and striking phrase his opinion on educational, social, literary and religious matters. In education he was, indeed, an expert through native interest cultivated by large experience in France, Germany and Switzerland. In "Friendship's Garland," in biting satire, he contrasted the organized education in those countries with English lack of system. For Arnold any system of education must be founded on the humanities—above all the classics. This interest in scholastic matters came naturally to the son of Dr. Thomas Arnold, the famous Master of Rugby and to the brother of an Oxford professor. Though he urged popular education he, as an aristocrat, had no false idea of the equality of people, only he conceived

(erroneously enough) that through sufficient culture all might be brought into the world of "sweetness and light" whither he would fain lead them. While theoretically a democrat he believed that a powerful paternal State was necessary to universalize culture.

The impulse to literary expression was strong in Arnold. At 18 he won a school prize for a poem on a classical theme. A post-adolescent passion inspired him further; later his poems became more intellectual and finally the poetic fire died out. Like his niece, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, any striking esthetic sense and free emotional expression were less evident than intellect. But it is by his critical prose that Arnold is best known. Those readers admire him most who eagerly cling to opinions that are served up with skill and assurance and a spice of disdain for opposing ones. As Arnold says of himself: "Even the positive style of statement I inherit" (from my father). An intellectual, living at a time when people were examining creeds critically, he (the son and the mother's son of a clergyman) dissected beliefs unemotionally. He could perceive intellectually (like his niece Mrs. Ward) but not participate effectively in the personal struggles between pious faith and rationalism. Always two natures struggled in him: a melancholy, and an assurance like his father's. He was a progressive conservative and a democratic aristocrat. In him the conflict between instinct and inhibition surged to and fro.

S. P. Sherman. 1917. Matthew Arnold: How to Know Him. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. 362 pp. \$1.50 net.

ABIGAIL SMITH.

Abigail Smith, born at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1744, was wife of one President, mother of another and co-progenitor of what is, perhaps, America's most eminent family—that of Adams. It is of interest to consider her personality and that of her stock. Most impressive of all is the scope of her imagination. On the occasion of the inauguration of her husband, John Adams, as the second President of the United States, she wrote: "My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation on the occasion. They are solemnized by a sense of the obligations, the important trusts, and numerous duties connected with it. That you may be enabled to discharge them with honor to yourself, with justice and impartiality to your country, and with satisfaction to this great people, shall be the daily prayer of your A. A." On learning that the independence of the colonies would be declared, she wrote to her husband suggesting that woman's suffrage be included in the constitution of the confederation. She had great courage; she brought up her little family near Boston amidst the alarms of the early Revolution, while her husband was in the Continental Congress, and she was calm through it all. Her tastes were quiet and inexpensive, and she was without ostentation even as a President's wife. Her letters to her husband are full of spritely humor. Her tactics saved the second President many enemies, for when he wrote letters in anger she held them back a week and then handed them to him, saying she thought he might like a chance to revise them. Finally, her industry was unlimited. Rising at 6 o'clock in the winter she kindles the fire, rouses the servants and children. After breakfast she sees the men concerning the

farm work for the day. She spins cloth, cuts and sews clothes, makes soap. All day the children have to be looked after, in the afternoon social duties have to be performed, in the evening correspondence has to be attended to.

The father of this remarkable woman was William Smith, a minister of character, intelligence and cultivation. Her mother was a daughter of Colonel John Quincy and cousin to Dorothy Quincy, of whom Holmes wrote. Through the Quincys Abigail was cousin to the cultural and scholarly half of "all Boston." The idealism, the intelligence, and the industry that made Boston the Athens of America were not only the social but preëminently the physical heritage of Abigail Adams.

Laura E. Richards. 1917. Abigail Adams and Her Times. N. Y.: D. Appleton, 283 pp.

PORTRAIT OF A GENERAL.

"He is *brave* and is known to be so by the whole army; his *courage* can not for a moment be questioned or become a matter of doubt. His valor is characterized by calmness and coolness (*sangfroid*) without, however, excluding, in certain circumstances, that dash and activity which are contagious and attractive. His physical strength should resist the greatest fatigue, and consideration of health should never keep him from seeing, for himself, into important matters. His activity should be unbounded; his presence, often unexpected, will render every one fearful of being caught in a fault; he will thus nourish the zeal of all. All his decisions will be ruled by an impartial justice and severity in maintaining order and discipline—thus securing to soldiers the enjoyment of their rights, the greatest welfare compatible with their situation. Of rewards due to meri-

torious actions and to good conduct he should be neither prodigal nor parsimonious; he should consider it his own business to procure them by making them of more value even than if they were personal benefits. . . . Goodness, united to a rational severity, makes a general the idol of his soldiers. Rigor, however great it may be, demands certain forms, and should never become insulting; a man is resigned to merited punishment, but abuse irritates him. A general should be habitually grave in his manners, as far as concerns his subordinates; and yet this authority even does not exclude a kind of familiarity, of dignified gaiety, which inspires affection and esteem. . . . The more a general forgets his superiority, the less does a soldier lose sight of it. A general should be accessible to everybody."—Marshal Marmont: "Spirit of Military Institutions."

EUGENICS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It speaks well for the breadth of the editors of the University of Chicago Publications in Religious Education that they should include a book on eugenics in their series. The author is a trained biologist, a teacher in the School of Education at Chicago. He starts out with the facts of the improvement of race horses, discusses the simpler principles of modern heredity, makes application of these principles to man, and looks forward hopefully to the time when human matings will be regulated, as those of horses are, for the improvement of the race. As a very elementary statement of modern genetics and eugenics this little book may (despite a few errors of statement) be cordially recommended.

E. R. Downing. 1918. *The Third and Fourth Generation*. Chicago: University Press. 164 pp.

POST-BELLUM MOTHERHOOD.

An anonymous writer of Sydney, Australia, has sent us a print entitled "Scientific Motherhood. For the lonely women and childless widows after the war." Admittedly as a war emergency measure and to fend against the growing idea of promiscuity in sexual relations resulting from the shortage of young males, the authoress of this brochure proposes a "eugenic institute" where young women desiring children may receive sperm from absent (though known, carefully selected and registered) males. The care of young women who have thus become pregnant and the expense of maintenance of mother and child are to fall upon the state. The absence from this scheme of the companionship of the consort and his advice in child rearing is perhaps its greatest weakness. Society is properly very jealous of any change in the sexual mores—fearing the consequences of such change; yet we must admit that our mores are far from being universal over the globe and in special emergencies other mores might conceivably be an improvement.

THE EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

The Eugenics Education Society of Chicago gave a dinner at the Brownleigh Club, Stevens Building, on Friday, March 15th, at 6:30 o'clock. The program consisted in a symposium on War in Relation to Eugenics. Dr. Lois Lindsay-Wynekoop read a paper on "Eugenic Effect of Surplus of Females," Mr. John J. Sonstebly on "Possible Eugenic Gains from Greater Opportunities Gained by the Conquering (Superior?) Race," and Dr. A. E. Blount, '17, on "Increased Responsibility for Parenthood (as the result of the war)."

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APRIL, 1918.

BULLETIN WANTED.

The Library of the Eugenics Record Office would greatly appreciate from any of its friends the receipt of a copy of Bulletin Number 4 of the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation of the New York State Board of Charities. This particular number is now out of print, and is needed in order to complete the library's set for binding.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

On March 21st the Executive Committee of the Eugenics Research Association met in Professor Henry E. Crampton's office at the Museum of Natural History. Plans were perfected for the June (Friday, June 21, and Saturday, June 22) meeting of the association. Twelve nominees were recommended to the association for active membership, and twenty-one names for active, and fourteen for supporting memberships were submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the committee. There are at present one hundred and two members of this society. A canvass of the field indicated that approximately two hundred and fifty persons in the United States are at present conducting first-hand studies in Eugenics.

At the June meeting members of the association are invited to report on this year's work and their future

plans, and to read papers describing their recent investigations. Titles of papers should be in the hands of the Secretary H. H. Laughlin by May 15.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

GENEALOGICAL PAMPHLET, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 10.

FIELD REPORTS:

Mr. Clark: description 73; charts 5; individuals 150.

Miss Covert: description 37; charts 4; individuals 326.

Miss Hughes: description 33; charts 1; individuals 111.

Miss Pfister: description 39; charts 10; individuals 437.

Miss Pond: description 29; charts 2; individuals 103.

Miss Sessions: description 17.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Henry H. Goddard, for 10 years head of the research department of the Vineland Training School, has been appointed head of the Bureau of Juvenile Research at Columbus, Ohio. He takes up his new duties in May.

Mrs. William S. Stair (M. Elizabeth McGuire, '14) is spending three days a week in volunteer work for the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities. One day a week she is taking work at the School of Philanthropy. Her present address is 151 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn.

On April 1 Miss Mina A. Sessions, '13, terminated her services with the Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio, to take up work for the Federal Children's Bureau, with headquarters in Chicago. Her new address is The Children's Bureau, 845 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Arthur W. Kornhauser, '17, has received an appointment to the Training Camp for Army Psychological Examiners at Camp Greenleaf, M. O. T. C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Before his

appointment Mr. Kornhauser was doing graduate work in applied psychology at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Wilhelmine Key, '12, gave the opening paper "Heredity in Mental Defectives" at the 30th semi-annual meeting of the Association of trustees and medical superintendents of the state hospitals of Pennsylvania, at Warren, Oct. 12, 1917. The paper was discussed by Miss Ruby K. Badger, '16, field worker, Warren State Hospital.

On January 1st, Katharine B. Davis resigned her position as chairman of the Parole Commission, and accepted an appointment as General Secretary of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, 61 Broadway, New York City. In her new position Dr. Davis has been giving assistance to the Commission on Training Camp Activities, in connection with a study of work being done for women in communities adjacent to camps. She has recently completed a tour of investigation including seven of the larger camps.

FERTILITY AT VARIOUS AGES.

In female rats, Dr. Helen D. King ("Anatom. Record," Dec., 1916) shows that, on the average, fertility rises rapidly to 210 days of age, then falls gradually to 0 at 570 days, the usual date of the menopause being 450 to 540 days.

PEDIGREE RECORDS.

The seventy students in the psychology class in Hamline University have applied for the Record of Family Traits, which Dr. Wm. L. Dealey, '13, the instructor, is having them fill out as a class exercise. It is proper in this connection to state that many of the Records of Family Traits which have been deposited with the Eugenics Record Office have been supplied

through the coöperation of teachers of biology and psychology. We may expect the eugenical ideal, especially in so far as it may concern mate selection, to become a governing factor in the mores of the nation only when the schools generally, from the grammar grades up, find opportunity to present its central truths. The preservation of family records is a thing that should become a family habit. Indeed without access to pedigree records the eugenics ideal, howsoever earnest it may be, cannot find intelligent application.

NEW YORK STERILIZATION LAW.

On March 5th Mr. Justice Rudd, of Albany County, N. Y., in the case of Frank Osborn, an inmate of the Rome Custodial Asylum, declared unconstitutional the sterilization statute of New York. (Public Health Law [L. 1909, Ch. 49], Art. 19 [Sec. 350-353], as added by L. 1912, Ch. 445.) On March 25th word was received from the Attorney-General, Honorable Merton E. Lewis, that an appeal would be made from the decision rendered by Mr. Justice Rudd. It is highly desirable that this case be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision. Although the matter is not vitally pressing at the present instant, the time will come when the state, in the interests of improving the natural qualities of its citizens, must assert and exercise its right to control their reproduction, at least to the extent of denying parenthood to persons proven to be carriers of defective hereditary qualities. The New York statute is by no means a model, but its correction is a matter for legislative action. If the state surrenders the right to control, by sterilization if need be, the procreation of persons innately anti-social, such surrender will, under the present system

of charities which bolster up defectives to the reproductive period, promote racial deterioration.

GERMANY'S METHODS OF INCREASING HER POPULATION.

In the February number of "The World's Work," in an article by J. B. W. Gardiner, appear the following statements:

"The question which is presented to Germany of increasing her population for war purposes has been answered in many ways. The first, in order of time, was the authorized and systematic ravishing of the women of Belgium and of France and the sending of the offspring from this official and bestial debauchery into Germany, to form part of the future 'defense of the fatherland.'

"The deportation of the men of Belgium is another phase. These men will, of course, never return if Germany can prevent it, and so will constitute an effective increase in the male population. But they will either voluntarily or through compulsion form some sort of liaison with the surplus women of Germany and produce offspring which in twenty years will be available fodder for powder. As the excess of Germany's female population is now great and will be still greater after the war, this will prove also a ready means for providing for this surplus.

"We next find the German references to the so-called lateral marriages. There are hundreds of thousands of young women in Germany, capable of bearing children, who are at present unattached because of the absence of their husbands at the front. To German efficiency this is a waste of human material. God would not have endowed woman with such an important function if it had not been intended that she should use it.

And to what better use than for the fatherland? Therefore, Germany proposes a 'lateral' marriage. A man, married or unmarried—it is immaterial, only if married he must get his wife's permission—is encouraged by the Government to form a temporary union with one of the neglected women (who must also obtain her husband's consent) whose consort is at war. This alliance is to last until a child is born, when it automatically is to cease, the child being either retained by the mother or sent to an institution to be reared that he may form a unit in the future national defense."

"The next development concerned the women who have been widowed through the war and the men who have been so crippled as to be of no further use in the war area. The burgomasters of the various German towns have been instructed to obtain a list of all war widows in the districts controlled by them, and also a list of all cripples. Advertisements are then to be placed in papers known to be read by women generally, for wives for the deserving cripples. Thus, playing the rôle of Cupid, the beneficent Government will bring together Venus and Adonis and, as is stated in official instructions, sow the seed of a new generation which will, in the fulness of its manhood, take upon its shoulders the national defense."

THE MODERN VIEW.

The Ohio Board of Administration has recently published a book entitled "The Greatest Problem of the Race—Its Own Conservation," "compiled, edited, and mostly written by J. W. Jones, Superintendent of the State Schoof for the Deaf." In the introduction appears the following statement:

"If the State of Ohio may be taken

as a fair average among the civilized people of the world in the care and treatment of its so-called state, county, township and private wards, at least three dollars per capita is expended for every one of the world's population; or, in other words, five billion dollars are expended annually for this purpose, a sum almost equal to the amount necessary for carrying on the great European war.

"This war which has shocked the world and horrified mankind with its destruction of the human race is doing no more toward that end than the unnecessary, inherited, and self-inflicted diseases are doing.

"In battle we have the slain, the wounded, the missing, and the captured. In the social struggle we have the same classification of injured people; the killed from unnecessary diseases, the wounded (deaf, blind, feeble-minded, insane, criminal); the captured (incipient cases of tuberculosis, temporary insane, prisoners, drunkards); the missing (escaped criminals, deserters, tramps, footpads, and all those who are at liberty and a dangerous burden to society).

"Those in charge of State Institutions have a rare opportunity for investigating and studying the causes of this great human waste. The results of their investigations have been set forth in annual reports for many years. These annual reports have been printed in limited numbers, and filed in the archives of the state and given out to any who may be interested enough to call for them. But the general public has never been made acquainted with the true conditions of its social fabric, simply because these reports have not been placed in the hands of the people in a form that invites reading.

"The Ohio Board of Administration feels that its duty is only half done

when it furnished custodial care and treatment to the state's wards. It owes a greater duty also, namely, the education of the people concerning the causes and prevention of deafness, blindness, feeble-mindedness, criminality, insanity, tuberculosis, intemperance, and general immorality. It believes that by better sanitation, purer living, and more careful mating that much of this human waste may be prevented."

GENETICS.

It has been long known that yellow mice are always heterozygous and hence never breed true. The proportion of yellow to non-yellow offspring is 2:1 instead of the expected 3:1. The hypothesis was formulated that the duplex yellows died as embryos. Kirkham and later Ibsen and Steigleder have found the dead embryos in the mouse uterus, thus confirming the hypothesis.

DeVries regarded determiners or germinal factors as unalterable. Castle, as a result of breeding piebald rats, concluded that the factors may undergo modifications by whose selection great somatic changes are gained from generation to generation. This the Columbia school of Drosophilists denied; but, as Jennings points out ("Amer. Naturalist," May, 1917), the careful and extensive breedings of this school demonstrate that genes do undergo mutative changes and also that modifying factors arise which cause a change in their expression.

FAMILIAL SUICIDE.

Oscar Badger, aged 70, hung himself on the 35th anniversary of the death of his father and from the same beam in the same barn where his father hung himself. His mother also hung herself at their home several years ago. (Chenango American, June, 1917.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

"The Size of the Family" is discussed by Gordon Reeves, in *Physical Culture*, January, 1918.

A bill creating an institution for the feeble-minded passed in the last session of the legislature of South Carolina.

"Heredity is the hereditary enemy of medicine and accounts for much of our fruitless efforts at healing."—W. J. Hickson, "*Jour. Sociol. Medicine*," Oct., 1917.

The provincial government of the Prussian province of Saxony has opened an official matrimonial bureau to facilitate the remarriage of soldiers' widows.—"*Survey*," Feb. 9.

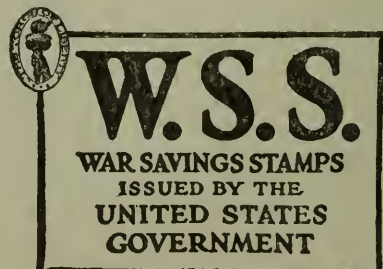
As mammals, including man, develop from an early foetal stage the proportion of water in the body material steadily diminishes. A careful study of this subject has been made by Hatai ("*Amer. Jour. of Anat.*," Jan., 1917) on the rat.

Mr. Ernest H. Shideler, a graduate student. Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, contributes to the journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and of Criminology, January, a paper on "family disintegration and the delinquent boy in the United States," pages 709-732. It appears that in about only one half of the cases of delinquent boys were both father and mother living together in normal relation; in the other cases one parent or both were dead or the parents were divorced or separated. The conclusion is naturally drawn. The absence of normal parental relations is the cause of delinquency in the boys. However, the boy and his parents belong to the same stock, a stock that tends to react anti-socially. So it is not at all surprising that frequently

the father and the mother do not live together in happy accord; they both belong to the stock that reacts in that way. In so far then they are just like their boys.

THE WAR AND RACIAL EXTINCTION.

Two nations appear to be suffering ruthless persecution, even to the verge of extinction, as a result of the present war. If we are to believe the many current press reports, Armenia has already suffered the loss of a large portion of its inhabitants of the Armenian race. In the April number of "*The World's Work*" E. M. Chadwick tells of the combined efforts of Austria and Bulgaria to eliminate by extermination, transportation, and denationalization the whole of the Serbian race. How successful the efforts of Turkey in destroying Armenia and Bulgaria, and Austria in destroying Serbia will be can only be measured after peace is concluded. The extermination, however, cannot be absolute. The territories of these nations may be taken, but there is a magnificent Serbian army at Salonika and "30,000 refugees scattered through Europe." Similarly many Armenians are now in the territories of the Allies and will therefore constitute a nucleus for the restoration of their race and its language and culture. The Jews, for example, have survived centuries as a dispersed people. Much doubtless depends upon the natural racial aptitude for such an existence.



EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. III.

MAY, 1918.

NO. 5.

JUVENILE PROMISE AND HEREDITY OF CLEMENTS MARKHAM.

Clements Markham, b. July 20, 1830, at Stillingfleet, Yorkshire, at 14 entered the navy and sailed to Pacific ports, including Valparaiso, Peru, Tahiti, Hawaii, Mexico, and Monterey. Leaving England in 1848 he cruised in the Mediterranean off and on for two years, and then started as midshipman on the *Assistance* on the second expedition sent to hunt for Sir John Franklin in Arctic seas. After one winter in the ice he returned to England, resigned from the navy and, his father acquiescing, he traveled in Peru to study remains of the Incas (1852-1853). As clerk in the "Board of Control" office for India he urged the India office to send him to Peru to collect cinchona (quinine) plants to be acclimated in India. This they finally did and, despite opposition from Peruvian authorities, he brought away hundreds of young plants and transplanted them (1860) into many parts of India, which has since derived great profit from them. At the outbreak of the Abyssinian War, 1867, Markham was sent with the forces as geographer. He was now secretary of the Royal Geographical Society and also of the Hakluyt Society, of which after 30 years of service he was President for 20 years. As the leading geographer of England he organized expeditions, by Government subsidy or private subscription, to the Arctic, and later to the Antarctic, where he sent out the "Discovery" under Robert Scott, who on his second trip died not far from that Pole which he had successfully reached. Meanwhile he wrote biography, genealogy and

the history of exploration, edited numerous Hakluyt publications, and traveled much to the United States, the West Indies and with the Naval Training Squadron. Honors, knighthood, orders came to him in his ripe years, and he died, from the shock occasioned by his bed catching fire, January, 1916.

The following traits of Markham stand out clearly. First his extraordinary interest in persons and their characteristics. He recalled some years later the peculiarities and blemishes of guests at a house where he visited when under four years of age. At 9 years "he wrote out a description of every boy (and there were over 50) in the school including himself," similarly of all the masters and others connected with the school. At 14 on entering the navy, he described at length each of the 70 officers on board his vessel. At 17 he made a list of all the foretop men (who were immediately under him, as midshipman) "in which he gives a full description of their personal appearance, their zeal, activity aloft, family histories and every little incident connected with their lives that came to his knowledge." At 45 as he accompanied an Arctic expedition as far as Greenland he "soon had a complete history of every soul on board; where they had served, where they lived, whether married and, if so, the extent of their families, their religion—in fact, everything that concerned them." He described their facial characteristics, weight and chest capacity. He was, indeed, a prodigious note taker. "He never went on any expedition, or any journey, without taking voluminous notes and making pencil sketches of

everything of interest he saw and heard. . . . Nothing was omitted, nothing too trivial, in fact, in many cases the trivialities were entered at greater length and were more conspicuous than those of a more important and perhaps scientific character." At Cuzco, Peru, home of the Incas, he "constructed from personal inspection elaborate plans of all the palaces, forts, and other important buildings visited. In short, he compiled, in that detailed and masterly manner which was always so characteristic of him, an exhaustive history of the ancient city of Cuzco and its rules."

Wide interest, love of detailed facts and an extraordinary memory resulted in an "encyclopædic mind" and this, combined with a desire to write, led to his extraordinarily versatile productions. At 10 years he wrote a "History of England" in eight chapters. Then he compiled a history of at least 24 different countries and peoples, and at about 12 years, a series of biographies of 29 eminent men of all times. He wrote and published in later life 59 volumes, besides a geographical periodical, and he edited 27 books for the Hakluyt Society, many of them translated by him from the Spanish.

Markham was a hyperkinetic, always driven in his work, never losing a minute; full of fun and good cheer and given to skylarking and getting into more serious difficulties, as when he and some mates on shore at Callao gave refuge to an English sailor who had assaulted a native and was being attacked by a mob, and came near to losing their lives. Markham was liable to outbursts of anger, or righteous indignation; as midshipman he got in a quarrel with a naval instructor and was furious over the flogging of a drunken sailor. He was

sympathetic always and worked for the abolition of flogging in the navy and for amelioration of penal sentence in a particular case. At 60 years he went out of his way to conduct some terrified Sicilian children to their home. In his later years he suffered much from gout.

Whence came this remarkable combination of traits? His father, David, was evidently a hyperkinetic, fond of all outdoor sports, eager in the acquisition of knowledge and a great reader, like his son. A visualist also, like his son, given to painting and sketching, and an enthusiastic numismatist, in the study of whose collection his son found great delight. David must have had social qualities of a high order to be appointed canon of Windsor and thus a chaplain to the King. David had a brother John who was captain in the navy and had a son, Sir Albert Hastings Markham, explorer and author like his cousin Clements. David's father was William, who had a taste for literature and was crippled with gout. David's father's father was William, archbishop of York, one of the best scholars of his time, a man of high social traits. "His business was rather in courting the great than in attending to" the Westminster school of which in his younger days he was headmaster. His avocation was geography. A son of the Archbishop was Admiral John Markham. As a youth he was a clever actor like his great-nephew Clements.

Clements's mother was Catherine Milner. Her father was High Sheriff of Yorks, the son of Diana Sturt, a woman of great charm and beauty, of a family noted for debts and gaming on one side and on the other was descended from the Napiers of Dorsetshire. Catherine's father was first

cousin of Charles Sturt, the great Australian explorer, who discovered the Darling River and Lake Alexandrina. As a boy he was fond of maps (like Clements Markham). At 13 he drew an accurate map of Germany. As an explorer he was "full of life and fun and at the same time clever and scientific." The uncle of this Charles was a thalassophil.

Thus the genial, social, explorer, scholar and antiquarian drew traits from both sides of the house.

Admiral Sir Albert H. Markham: *The Life of Sir Clements R. Markham*. London: J. Murray. 384 pp. 15 sh.

HEREDITY OF WALTER CAMPBELL.

Walter L. Campbell, born Salem, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1842, became totally blind by an accident when 3 years old. In a short time sight-memory was lost. Despite this handicap he was educated by his 8 brothers and sisters and, from 9 to 19, at an institution for the blind. Returning to his home town he was church organist and gave music lessons, but, in 1863, entered Western Reserve University and in 1868-69 studied at the Harvard Law School, everywhere with exceptional success. He went to Wyoming, of which his brother was governor, to practise law, but returned depressed and disappointed. At Youngstown, Ohio, he entered journalism and continued for 10 years, during which he became the leading editor of the State. In 1884 he was for one term mayor of Youngstown. Shortly after he wrote and published "Civitas," an allegory in meter of our political life. He continued to take an interest in public affairs and having an independent income spent much time with his family and friends, especially with the education of his three children. He died of apoplexy in his 63d year.

Mr. Campbell's effectiveness, despite a grave handicap, was due to the possession of certain innate traits strengthened by use. His memory for voices and contents of books read to him was extraordinary and enabled him to make exceptional progress in college and law school. His capacity for concentration was great; enhanced by his blindness. His mood was variable. His humor and ready wit, which were like his father's, attracted a host of friends, including the prominent public men of his day; on the other hand was a tendency to fits of depression, one of which wrecked what looked like an exceptional opening in Wyoming. He had something of the restlessness and idealism of the reformer, with a Scotch Presbyterian love of controversy and obstinacy. Consequently he made some enemies as editor, and as mayor aroused the united antagonism of the lawless element, which secured his defeat when he stood for reelection. He delighted in travel, too, and though his sight-seeing was through the eyes of others, something of the same impulse that had led his grandparents on both sides to migrate (on the one side from Ireland to Pennsylvania and on the other from Baltimore to Ohio), at the opening of the nineteenth century.

Mary R. Campbell. *The Life of Walter L. Campbell*. N. Y.: The Knickerbocker Press, 1917. 301 pp.

FALSE HEREDITY.

A grandmother, aged 79, had been a "carrier" of typhoid fever germs for 54 years. She was probably responsible for 32 cases of typhoid fever in members of her family and in servants and other persons of the household. (Jundell: "Hygeia," 1908.)

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MAY, 1918.

THE EUGENICS REGISTRY.

The Eugenics Registry is a department of the Race Betterment Foundation (of Battle Creek, Michigan), working in coöperation with the Eugenics Record Office. Dr. Otto C. Glaser, executive secretary of the Registry, writes about its work as follows:

"The primary work of the Eugenics Registry is that of providing the public with an opportunity for eugenic registration. To this end blanks are sent to any one requesting them. These blanks, when filled out, are returned to the Registry and forwarded to Cold Spring Harbor for examination and classification. When the report is made the person involved is registered, if up to the standard."

Until now the work of the Registry has been almost entirely educational. The public has been reached through the monthly department of eugenics in "Good Health"; by means of a eugenics exhibit of charts and pictures, and by means of lectures. "Good Health" reaches about 20,000 people each month and this publicity has led to a very active correspondence. It is expected that the Race Betterment Foundation will finance some eugenical investigations. At present studies are being made on "Race Poisons." In addition the

Foundation supports the Race Betterment Conferences which in the future are to be organized by the Eugenics Registry. Of these one has been held at Battle Creek and one at the Pan American Exposition in San Francisco.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 3.

BIOGRAPHICAL PAMPHLET, 1.

VITAL RECORDS, 9.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 34.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 1.

FIELD REPORTS:

Mr. Clark; description, 33; charts 3; individuals, 135.

Miss Covert; description, 39; charts, 5; individuals, 364.

Miss Earle; description, 229; charts, 40.

Miss Pond; description, 27; charts, 2; individuals, 76.

PERSONALS.

J. D. B. Lattin, '14, who is Captain in the 9th Machine Gun Battalion may be reached by letters addressed "American Expeditionary Forces."

Mrs. A. H. Estabrook will continue the studies of her husband on the "Ishmaels of Indiana," during Lieut. Estabrook's absence in government service.

Miss Genevieve M. Carr, '13, spent the past year working in the institutions and courts of Los Angeles, California. She has recently returned to the East; her present address is Lottsville, Pa.

Miss Mildred Covert, '17, on April 30th terminated her assignment as field worker for the Eugenics Record Office in connection with the State Mental Hospital at Provo, Utah. Miss Covert will remove to Los Angeles, California.

Mr. Tracy E. Tuthill, '13, Archivist

of the Eugenics Record Office, and recently appointed First Lieutenant of the 22d Infantry, was married on March 19th to Miss Isabelle Carroll, of Virginia. Lieut. Tuthill's present address is Madison Barracks, N. Y.

STERILIZATION STUDIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON CACOGENIC CONTROL.

At a meeting of the Council of the Eugenics Research Association on March 19, a vote was extended to the "Committee to Study and to Report on the Best Practical Means to Cut off the Defective Germ-Plasm of the American Population," which was formerly associated with the Eugenics Section of the American Breeders' Association, to assume the new title "Committee on Cacogenic Control," and as such to become affiliated with the Eugenics Research Association, the committee to remain under the chairmanship of Mr. Bleecker Van Wagenen. This invitation was duly accepted by the chairman, and the committee has again taken up its studies. At present it is engaged in collecting and analyzing data concerning the working out of the several eugenical sterilization laws including those enacted since the committee's last report in February, 1914.

The following is a complete roster of the state laws bearing upon eugenical sterilization:

1. Indiana, approved March 9, 1907.
2. Washington, ap. March 22, 1909.
3. California, ap. April 26, 1909.
4. Connecticut, ap. August 12, 1909.
5. Nevada, ap. March 17, 1911.
6. Iowa, ap. April 10, 1911.
7. New Jersey, ap. April 21, 1918.
8. New York, ap. April 16, 1912.
9. North Dakota, ap. March 13, 1918.
10. Michigan, ap. April 1, 1913.
11. Iowa, ap. April 19, 1913.
12. California, ap. June 13, 1913.

13. Kansas, returned unsigned by Governor, March 14, 1913, and became a law without his signature.
14. Wisconsin, ap. July 30, 1913.
15. Iowa, effective July 4, 1915.
16. Nebraska, effective without the Governor's signature, July 8, 1915.
17. Oregon, ef. May 21, 1917.
18. Kansas, ef. May 26, 1917.
19. South Dakota, ef. July 1, 1917.
20. California, ef. July 26, 1917.
21. California, ef. July 31, 1917.

In Washington and Nevada the law is purely punitive, but being applied only to rapists is considered eugenical in its effect. In all the other states the law is either eugenical and therapeutic, or purely eugenical in its motives.

In the past laws have been vetoed by the governors of Pennsylvania (1905), Oregon (1909), Vermont (1913) and Nebraska (1913).

In six states the statute has been before the courts. In Washington (1912) it was held constitutional. In Nevada the case is still pending. In New Jersey (1913) it was declared to constitute "class legislation," by applying only to individuals within state institutions and not to the members of the same natural class in the population at large. In Iowa the Federal District Court (1914) declared the statute to constitute a "bill of attainder." Following this decision, Iowa repealed her (1913) law, and enacted a new one (1915) which applies only to Hospitals for the Insane, and which in each case requires the consent of the patient's family. The New York statute, which was copied after that of New Jersey, was held (1918) by the court to constitute "class legislation." In Michigan the court, following the

decisions found in New Jersey and New York, declared (1918) the law to constitute "class legislation."

In reading the several decisions it is clear that if the statute provided for the sterilization of all persons within the state who present a certain constitutional condition it would be very apt to stand the scrutiny of the courts so far as "class legislation" is concerned, even though only a single type of degeneracy be subjected to the operation.

Iowa has enacted three laws on the subject. In Oregon the proposed legislation of 1909 was vetoed, but reached the statute books in 1913, was vetoed in 1913, but reënacted in the same year. Finally (1917) a new statute following quite closely the model law of the Committee on Cogenic Control was enacted. In Nebraska the proposed law was vetoed in 1913, but reënacted in 1915. The California statute of 1909 applied to insane, feeble-minded, and criminal classes. The later statutes have confined the law to the insane and feeble-minded, and have extended it to new institutions for these classes.

As to the working out of these statutes, up to March 1, 1918, California had performed 1,077 operations; Connecticut, 12; Indiana, 118; Iowa, 67; Kansas, 3; Michigan, 0; Oregon, 17; Nebraska, 25; Nevada, 0; New Jersey, 0; New York, 9; North Dakota, 32; South Dakota, 0; Washington, 1; Wisconsin, 61. Total, 1422.

WISCONSIN EUGENICS LAWS.

The "eugenic law relating to marriage" of Wisconsin was passed hurriedly in 1913, was so poorly worded as to lead to much discussion and thus resulted in wide education of the citizens regarding the nature and purpose of the law. In 1917 it was revised in the light of experience. Dr.

M. F. Guyer, reviewing this legislation (*"Amer. Jour. Obstetrics,"* vol. 77, pp. 485-492), says that "there can be no doubt that, in general, public opinion in Wisconsin is strongly in favor" of the measure embodied in the law. The State Health Officer, "the one person who knows in greatest detail how the law is working out . . . feels very well satisfied with the measure and is convinced that it is accomplishing much good. It has already prevented the marriage of a considerable number of people infected with venereal disease in a communicable form. . . . Opposition has about disappeared" and only occasional applicants for a marriage license resent it." Even men from other states, contemplating marriage, have made application to the Wisconsin State Health Officer for examination." Undoubted education of the public in regard to the dangers to meet which the law was passed "is one of the chief benefits of the law." There is still considerable difference of opinion in regard to the value of the law requiring physicians to report all cases of venereal disease in the communicable stage treated by them.

Dr. Guyer then gives the text of the law authorizing the sterilization of criminals, insane, feeble-minded and epileptic individuals, which was passed during 1913. "The State Board of Control is proceeding with great caution in exercising the authority granted it by the legislature in this statute. . . . The operation of vasectomy was performed upon twenty-two males during the months of July and August, 1915, and that of salpingectomy upon thirty-five females during the summer of 1916. Up to date about one hundred feeble-minded individuals have been so treated, of whom some sixty were women. All such patients

have made speedy recovery and no bad physical effects have resulted. All are being kept under observation and reports are being made to the State Board of Control from time to time. No serious opposition to the operation for sterilization has been encountered. On the contrary, some of the more intelligent parents of the patients have favored it."

TYPES OF MIND.

E. Rignano ("Scientia," 1917, pp. 95-125) divides minds into the synthetic (who proceed by "leaps" and audacious "flights") and the analytic (who proceed tentatively by cautious experiment, and calculation). The former reserve their happy imaginations as Helmholtz said he did his, when climbing some woody path in the sunshine. Rignano holds that the Anglo-Saxons, Slavs and Latins are synthetics and the Germans prevalently analytics. A second classification is into "intuitive" and "logical"—the first group including especially females. A third grouping is into Oswald's "romantics" and "classicists"—who may also be called "hyperkinetics" and "hypokinetics." The combination of synthetic and hypokinetic has produced an extraordinarily high product—e. g., Newton, Mayer, Helmholtz. Again the author distinguishes the "audacious" and the "timid"; also "visuals" and "auditives." ("Eug. Rev.," Jan.)

WAR-TIME ILLEGITIMACY.

According to Emma O. Lindberg (National Conference of Social Work, 1917) the rate of illegitimacy has increased slightly in European countries under war conditions. In England and Wales it was between 1913 and 1916 from 4.3 per cent. to 4.8 per cent. of total births. In Milan from 8.3 in 1914 to 9.4 per cent. in 1916. In

France there has been a slight relative increase of illegitimacy.

UTAH SURVEY.

Miss Sadie Myers, '16, has been making a survey of Utah under the Commission for the Feeble-minded appointed by the Governor. In each county examined the usual cacogenic centers or families are discovered. In Salt Lake County was found a family with cousin marriages in each of 3 generations "and unrest and illegitimacy running rampant." Three children of the youngest generation were "of such low grade mentally that they were kept chained to the table"; other members of the family were wayward and constantly getting into trouble. In Cache county, which is a broad valley, a family of defectives was found in an old shack far up the canyon.

The number of feeble-minded per 1,000 of the population varies with county and investigation from 15 to 4.

FAMILY HISTORY IN SCHOOLS.

Prof. Charles W. Hargitt discusses "Vital Statistics and the Schools" in "School and Society," Feb. 2. He calls attention to the natal inequality of children. In order that the teacher may recognize and act in accordance with the facts of this inequality Prof. Hargitt urges that "vital statistics should begin and continue from birth on through babyhood, early childhood, up to the kindergarten age, and should include data as to parentage, physical qualities, mental traits, temperamental aspects and moral characteristics." This is common sense. How long before it is recognized and insisted on? With an abstract of this pedigree of birth and antecedents and childhood at the command of the teacher or school authorities the elementary school is no longer "the indiscrimi-

nate mass of human possibilities but one which can be easily assorted and disposed according to capacity."

NOTES AND NEWS.

The next meeting of the Conference of Social Work will be held at Kansas City, May 15 to 22. There are sections on Mental Hygiene, Delinquents and Correction, Public Agencies and Institutions, and others.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the nation the number of emigrant aliens who left the United States exceeds the number of immigrant aliens admitted in the month of January, 1918. The largest immigration during that month was 1,100 Japanese.

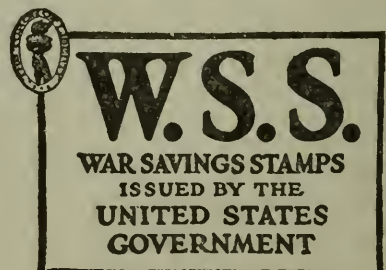
The Seattle Juvenile Court presents a model in the training, investigation and probation departments, comprising a diagnostician, Dr. Lilburn Merrill, probation officers, an investigator, a medical examiner for girls and a consulting psychologist. The report for 1917 states that juvenile crime is decreasing and that the prohibition law of the state is beneficial, contributing to this result.

The Legislature of Kentucky has just passed a law providing for the care of the feeble-minded in a farm colony with a training school. The former bonus for feeble-minded children is discontinued. Feeble-minded females below 45 years are to be committed to the State Institution. Aiding or abetting the marriage of the feeble-minded is unlawful. Provision is made to secure the segregation of those likely to become the parents of feeble-minded children.

The secretary of The Charity Organization Society of Melbourne, Australia, tells of the efforts there to induce the government to make provision for the scientific care and treat-

ment of the feeble-minded. He regrets that thus far the governmental authorities have not given the problem the consideration which it merits. Most of the special schools are voluntary institutions with but little state assistance. Indeed some of them are not even residential homes. He reports, however, that the question is becoming a very live one, and that the problem of heredity and scientific treatment will some day be adequately treated by the government which has met so successfully many social problems.

The "Medical Record" for Feb. 16, 1918 (Vol. 93, pp. 269-275), contains the "Report on 10,000 Cases from the Clearing House for Mental Defectives" by Dr. M. G. Schlapp and Miss Alice E. Paulsen. The writers include a brief outline of the origin and purpose of the clearing house and its method of work. They believe that "a chain of public psychopathic clinics should be established in various populated centers of New York State and maintained as part of a state-wide program for detection, detention, examination, and study of the mental defectives in the community." These clinics "should be organized and directed by a State board, appointed by the Governor." The board should be composed of representatives of the various professions interested in the problem of mental defectives, who should serve voluntarily.



EUGENICAL NEWS

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NO. 6.

FACTORS FOR A PHYSICIAN.

Arpad Geyza Gerster, b. Dec. 22, 1848, at Kassa, Hungary, to a well-to-do manufacturer of soap and candles, gained a classical education and found the natural sciences and particularly botany of special interest. He took a medical course at the University, and in 1873 came to New York to try his fortunes. Here he soon became acquainted with German physicians and began to practise in Brooklyn. He next became associated with the German Hospital of New York as visiting surgeon and introduced Listerian methods which he had seen used in Halle. He published a method of preventing operative dissemination of mammary cancer. His successful operations brought him much fame, as well as satisfaction. He played an important part in the development of the Mount Sinai and other New York hospitals. He entered freely into the fellowship of the best and innermost of the societies of the physicians, he joined the U. S. Medical Reserve Corps in 1911, and finally retired from general hospital work in 1914.

Gerster is prevailingly a visualist. He recalls seeing in his third year a garden with splendid tulips and a leaping fountain whose basin contained goldfish. At about the same time he was delighted by the gift of a hymn book, bound in gorgeous red cloth ornamented in gold. Fish always interested him from early childhood, whether in the stream or the stalls of the market. The return of the birds in the spring brought him keenest pleasure; and the early blossoms charmed him so that he would fain have become a botanist. In later years this busy physician still looked

forward to the vacations in the woods with gun and rod, and paddle. Being a visualist he loves to reproduce these forms that bring him such pleasure. He is an artist with pen and brush. His mother was apparently fond of the pets the children kept in their rooms and was complaisant with their collections of botanical specimens. She also made artificial flowers. His brother Béla was also fond of botany; he became a great engineer, especially of canals. His father's brother was a great architect.

Like so many of his countrymen Gerster was musical in his younger days, sung first bass in a school singing club. He had instruction in musical instrumentation and with unusual memory for music made rapid progress. A love of good music remains a precious possession and the "emotional effect of church music retains to this day an irresistible and vibrant power over me." Gerster's sister Etelka became a professional singer of world renown. His sister Berta had a wonderful mezzo-soprano voice; she married at 16 and died early.

Gerster is thallosophilic. "My first love was the sea, the water always had a mysterious attraction for me." He lived in an imaginary world of South Sea Islanders. It was doubtless this trait that lured him across the Atlantic and led him to spend much of his vacation in sailing boats. He has made repeated returns to Europe. Perhaps there is a clear nomadic trait. As a youth Gerster was constantly taking excursions of 200 to 300 miles to satisfy "my irradicable desire for travel," and this desire still continues. His mother's parents were evidently interested in countries; their library

contained richly illustrated historical works, some dealing with distant lands. His father's brother Anthony died in California, leaving a son who was murdered in Guatemala.

Social qualities are highly developed. He made close comrades of his school fellows and warm friends of his professional colleagues and these were of great assistance to him in time of need. His father held many offices of trust; the father's brother Louis became president of the Francis canal company and, having lived in America, has served as the "friend, mentor and guide" of many Americans who visit his home in Budapest. Dr. Gerster notes that his father's father was "noted for his withering sarcasm directed against all forms of humbug or pretence. My father, and perhaps I too, inherited a share of this undiplomatic trait. In us, however, it was softened by a sense of humor."

Arpad G. Gerster, 1917. *Recollections of a New York Surgeon.* N. Y., Paul B. Hober. 347 pp. \$3.50.

THE BENSON FAMILY.

Margaret Benson was born June 16, 1865, at Wellington College, England, of which her father was then headmaster. She studied at Oxford and there, at 19, wrote a little manual of economics. At home she began a book on philosophy and religion. At 25 symptoms of streptococcus infection appeared, which led her to travel much in France and in Egypt where she conducted archæological investigations. After the death of her father, the archbishop of Canterbury, in 1896, Maggie and her mother lived in rural Sussex. She wrote two books: "Subject to Vanity," and "The Soul of a Cat" that showed great power of psychological analysis. She corresponded freely and fully with her cousin, Stewart McDowall. Di-

rectly after his marriage her melancholy became fixed and she died at the age of 50 years.

Margaret Benson was the product of a second cousin marriage and her depressed tendencies came from both sides of the house. Her father had deep blue spells, a sort that favored the growth of his intellectual religion. Her mother's brother was Henry Sidgwick, professor of moral philosophy at Cambridge. Maggie Benson's religion was both piety and philosophy. From childhood she was shy and introspective, did not make friends easily but was devoted to those she made, especially to certain of her own sex. Her intellect, derived from some of England's elite, was keen and subtle. She declined to renounce analyzing personalities (when her school friends did), since she found so much pleasure in it. Her brother Arthur reveals an extraordinary capacity for character portrayal both in this book and in the *Life of his brother Hugh* and of their father.

Maggie had "a great gift for organization and administration." She organized the "St. Paul's Association for Biblical Study," "Vacation Term Meetings" and others, working out the details and directing other persons. Her brother says she would have made a very effective principal of a woman's college. Herein she was just like her father, who organized Wellington College and was its headmaster for years. His influence as primate of all England extended to all countries on the globe where the Episcopalian denomination was represented. Maggie was a visualist, was so successful in drawing and painting as to be praised by Ruskin. Her father was an excellent sketcher. At 23 she painted a dog and later she made extraordinarily clever studies in oils of the animals she knew and

loved and understood so well. Her father was a lover of nature and her father's father was a botanist of note, a fellow of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh and a chemist who experimented with pigments.

Despite her endowment with the family characteristics of fine memory, logic, love of administration and detail, with philosophic and pertinacious trend and with marked visualism, Maggie Benson failed of highest achievement because of depressions and supersensitiveness. These led to feelings of being misunderstood and of insufficiency that interfered with best social contact. Yet, like her father, she had another, more joyous nature, full of humor and of helpfulness to others.

Arthur Christopher Benson, 1917. *Life and Letters of Maggie Benson*, by her brother. New York, Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

"MULE EUGENICS."

Professor W. S. Anderson, '11, and Mr. J. J. Hooper appear as authors of Bulletin 212 of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station on the subject of "American Jack Stock and Mule Production." This bulletin reviews the history of the various breeds of European domestic asses, finally describing and maintaining the claims of the American jack stock to be rated as a separate breed. The whole is a manual for the guidance of the practical breeder of American jack stock and mules.

In an earlier discussion Professor Anderson pointed out that the habit of the "darkie" of the South is to follow the mule with neither word nor stroke. The mule, then, sets the pace. If, therefore, the activity of the darkie-mule combination is to be speeded up, it must be done by producing mules characterized by higher speed.

WHITTIER RESEARCH.

Bulletin No. 8 of the Department of Research of the Whittier State School, Whittier, California, presents a Survey of Exceptional Children in the Schools of Santa Ana, California. In conclusion the study recommends that "these potentially delinquent children should be placed in a state parental school which should be an extension of the public-school system," and "that the public schools of Santa Ana would profit greatly by the establishment of a Bureau of Educational Research fully equipped to continue the work of the examination and classification of children, the study of age and grade progress, the measurement of achievements in school subjects, and the investigation of other problems related to better efficiency and development of the schools." Thus it would seem that not only the usual educational psychology, but also that those types of psychological and pedigree research which come to the educational system through the students of pathological psychology will aid greatly in pointing the way toward adjusting the public-school courses and methods to the specific needs of the individual child and to the lines of training he may pursue with the greatest probability of success.

A NEW QUARTERLY.

Announcement is made of the appearance of "The American Journal of Physical Anthropology." It will be published quarterly with the cooperation of the Committee of Anthropology of the National Research Council, under the editorship of Dr. Ales Hrdlicka. The prospectus announces that among the subjects to be treated are "Man's Variation," "Heredity," "Eugenics," and "Demography."

EUGENICAL NEWS.

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THE EUGENICS RESEARCH OFFICE,
 41 North Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.
 and Cold Spring Harbor,
 Long Island, N. Y

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JUNE, 1918.

EUGENICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Engenics Research Association will be held at Cold Spring Harbor on Friday, June 21, and at the Botanical Garden in Brooklyn on Saturday, June 22. Responses to the announcement of these meetings indicate that their sessions will be well attended. There will be at least two addresses on the relation between eugenical studies and preparing our fighting forces for actual duty. An excellent program is assured.

Members are invited to arrive at Cold Spring Harbor station at 10:16 A.M. Friday on the train which leaves Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 9:00 A.M. They will be met and conveyed to the meeting place. Luncheon will be served at 1:00 P.M. and, after the afternoon session, members will be conveyed to the 4:48 train which arrives in New York at 6:02 P.M. Saturday's session will convene at the Botanical Garden at 10:00 A.M.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 20.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 23.

FIELD REPORTS:

Willis W. Clark: description, 60; charts, 3; individuals, 157.

Mildred S. Covert: description, 39; charts, 4; individuals, 368.

Estella M. Hughes: description, 44; charts, 1; individuals, 204.

Clara P. Pond: description, 32; charts, 2; individuals, 50

Ethel Thayer: description, 8; charts, 1; individuals, 32.

PERSONALS.

Miss Helen Elizabeth Martin, '13, was married on May 6 to Charles Winfield Pitcher at the bride's home, Westboro, Mass. Their at home address is 872 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Karl M. Cowdery, '15, sociologist and chief field-worker for Whittier State School, Whittier, California, has been inducted into the United States service and is now training at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in the psychological division of the army.

Mrs. Florence G. Smith Fishbein, '12, resigned her position with the State Board of Charities on February 1, 1918. Her husband, Dr. E. C. Fishbein, is serving in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, and is now stationed at Camp Dix as a member of the Board of Neurology and Psychiatry.

Miss Virginia F. Anderson, '16, has been employed as draftsman in the Richmond, Va., office of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. She will return to Lexington, Ky., in the fall and take up her duties as chief assistant in the newly created department of Art and Design, at the University of Kentucky.

Miss Edith M. Douglass, '15, has since the first of March, 1918, been employed by the War Department's Committee on Protective Work for Girls (subordinate to the Commission on Training Camp Activities). At present she is stationed at Cape May, New Jersey. Her duties include police work, supervising of amusement places, personal case work with girls, court work, and aid in law enforcement and educational work.

EUGENIC MORES.

The Eugenics Education Society (England) favors (1) extension to the income tax of the principle that the cost of raising and educating the family shall be a deduction from the assessment; (2) prohibition of immigration of undesirable aliens; (3) discouragement of parenthood among degenerates; (4) education in eugenics and sex hygiene; (5) amelioration of conditions that tend to discourage parenthood; (6) restoration of returned fighting men to such positions of economic independence as shall encourage family life; (7) compulsory certificates of health before marriage; (8) equal legal responsibility of both parents for maintenance of the children. ("Eug. Rev.," Jan.)

IMMIGRATION IN WAR TIME.

The entrance of the United States into the world war has greatly reduced immigration. There was a net increase to our population by immigration during the six months, July to December, 1917, of only 4,542. The largest single increase for the period is of black Africans (3,183); the largest single loss is of South Italians (2,974). The gross immigration during the six months was 51,359.

SING SING CLINIC.

In a recent address in New York City Dr. Bernard Glueck, in charge of the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison, said that approximately 500,000 persons annually passed through the penal institutions of the country; that two-thirds of the prisoners of Sing Sing have served time before; that 59 per cent. of the cases he had under observation had some deviation of mentality; that 12 per cent. were insane, and a still larger number were psychopathic; that 70 per cent. were sex offenders.

PROVISION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

A circular published by the Committee on Provision for the Feeble-minded indicates that this body, which was organized for work in June, 1915, has since that date been very active in encouraging state surveys and appropriations for custodial institutions in states which lack them. The activity of the Committee has extended into all of the states. During this time special provision has been made for the feeble-minded by legislative enactment in 9 states. Besides this a special propaganda in relation to special classes in the public schools has been carried on. Finally the Committee was able to finance the special body of psychologists who met in 1917 and organized and adapted the work of psychological examination to the needs of the United States Army, thereby making "possible the application of psychological methods now in general use to the United States Army."

INFANTILE DEATH RATE IN ENGLAND.

The "Lancet" for Feb. 9, 1918 (Vol. 194, p. 223), comments on the increasing infant death rate as shown by the statement of the Registrar-General. The high figure for 1915 of 110 is probably attributable "to the general dislocation in the habits of a civilized community produced by the novel conditions of warfare." The figure of 91 for 1916 is "the lowest figure ever recorded, the nearest approach being 95 in the year 1912." The rise of the infantile death rate during 1917 is doubtless in part accounted for by the fact that the cost of food and other necessities has increased more rapidly than the current rate of wages. An additional factor "can be none other than the cumula-

tive action of prolonged mental strain upon the nursing mother.” Welfare centers in the part of London more exposed than other parts to the strain of aërial warfare find “a serious diminution in the number of infants solely breast-fed up to the normal age of weaning,” due to cessation of the supply of breast-milk resulting from mental strain. “Doubtless other factors also come into play. The regularity of the infant’s manner of life has been affected, sleep impaired and unlimited opportunities of exposure and infection provided.”

The “British Medical Journal” for Dec. 29, 1917 (p. 874), publishes a note on “Longevity in Australia.” “Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Commonwealth statistician, has obtained some interesting results from an analysis of the age data for the censuses of 1881, 1891, 1901, and 1911. At the census of 1881 children under the age of 15 represented 38.9 per cent. of the total population of the Commonwealth, the proportion for subsequent censuses being 36.9 in 1891, 35.1 in 1901, and 31.6 in 1911. At the census of 1881 persons aged 70 and upwards represented 1.3 per cent. of the population, 1.5 per cent. in 1891, 2.1 per cent. in 1901, and 2.6 per cent. in 1911. These

figures afforded evidence of the increasing age of the population of Australia.”

The “British Medical Journal” for Dec. 22, 1917 (page 836), has a note on “Disabled Combatants and the Future of the Race.” It offers the opinion that, since the permanent men in the army and navy are a picked body of men and so have better physical health than those left at home, and since the volunteers possess traits which should be preserved to the race, special provision in the way of pensions should be made for children of such of these men as are disabled through wounds. “On racial grounds the statutory commission should have powers to make special grants for educational purposes in order to enable post-war children to be brought up more nearly as they would have been had the fathers not been injured.” Children of men “who enlisted with constitutional defects or were invalided for venereal or tuberculous infection” should be “on a different footing. It would be advisable to introduce into the official ‘medical reports on invalided soldiers’ some question as to the existence of any family or personal factor which could bear on the disability necessitating discharge.”

LA NATALITE ET LA MORTALITE DEPUIS LA GUERRE. Taken from Public Health of April, 1917.

	Avant la guerre (1913).			Pendant la guerre (1916).		
	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.
Birmingham.....	859,644	27.3	14.7	864,545	24.0	13.8
London.....	4,518,191	24.5	14.2	4,310,030	23.1	14.3
Amsterdam.....	590,122	23.7	11.6	622,030	23.4	12.3
Copenhagen.....	483,000	24.1	13.7	512,000	23.0	15.1
Paris.....	2,847,229	17.4	15.9	2,847,229	9.8	15.2
Berlin.....	2,081,450	19.2	13.7	1,805,371	12.2	10.9
Hamburg.....	1,030,983	21.7	12.8	1,052,420	10.7	19.0
Cologne.....	542,769	26.7	14.3	658,413	16.0	18.0
Frankfort-on-Main.....	439,400	20.4	11.3	470,124	10.8	9.7
Munich.....	638,000	20.9	14.6	678,149	12.2	13.8
Dresden.....	360,450	20.4	13.2	579,998	11.5	11.9

BIRTH-RATE AND INFANT MORTALITY IN FRANCE.

Loit and Legangneux in an article in "Annales de gynécologie et d'obstétrique" for July-Aug., 1917, on the birth-rate in Havre during the war, show that while in 1913 there were 28.8 births to each 1000 residents of Havre this percentage had decreased to 17.1 in 1916. During the same period the per cent. of stillbirths has increased from 4.43 to 5.61 per 1000 inhabitants. The death-rate of infants under one year of age had risen from 17.08 per cent. of births in 1913 to 19.25 in 1916. A greater increase is shown in the death-rate of the second year of life. The combined mortality of the first two years of life is 29.58 per cent. of all children born alive. This total was about threefold the percentage of deaths in protected infants, although even under legal protection (Roussel law) the mortality has increased since 1913. Upon analyzing the causes of death epidemic infections are seen to play but a small role, the essential factor in the increased mortality being physiological misery. "The mothers are obliged to work in the factories while pregnant and the babies must be put out to nurse."

THE DECLINING BIRTH-RATE.

In an article on "The Significance of the Declining Birth-rate" in "Science" for March 1, Dr. Louis I. Dublin calls attention to the fact that the declining birth-rate which is characteristic of all of the great modern nations has received careful scientific study in Europe, but the United States has given it but scant consideration. In comparing France, the United Kingdom, and the German Empire he finds that a century ago France led in population with 29,000,000 inhabitants; Germany was second with 23,000,000;

and England third with 18,000,000. Today Germany heads the list with nearly 65,000,000; the United Kingdom comes second with 45,000,000, and France third with only 39,000,000.

The decrease of birth-rate struck France first and heaviest. Indeed the reduction there of "more than one-third in the birth-rate during a period of 80 years was both gradual and continuous." Birth-rates continued high in the United Kingdom up to 1895, and in Germany up to 1909. Dr. Dublin quotes Bertillon as authority for the statement that in France "the order of size of the family is invariably the reverse of the order of economic condition." This same inverse relation between economic success and the size of the family is a constant characteristic of the declining birth-rate in all of the countries investigated. Population in the United States is maintained and recruited largely from immigrants of high fertility. Nevertheless "there has been a marked and continuous reduction in the birth-rate in the United States for a period of years. . . . The race stock which laid the foundations of our institutions during the critical period of our national existence is, in large areas of the country, no longer maintaining itself, and its place is being taken gradually but surely by foreign races."

Dr. Dublin blames our educational system for failing to inculcate into the minds of the youth ideals of national patriotism; "they have been taught to think in terms of personal convenience and advancement, and not in terms of the common good." As to the women, "our schools and colleges, with few exceptions, direct the thoughts and energies of our girls away from ideals of normal home life, and center them upon personal refinement or upon personal ambition. . . .

The State is guilty of another sin. It makes no provision to reward substantially or with esteem the women who, realizing their obligation to the State, are willing to bring up families of normal size. . . . Under present conditions children are not an economic asset."

SEX RATIO IN WAR.

It is frequently asserted that during war the proportion of male births increases. In times of peace, this proportion is given variously by different statisticians. Thus Pearl, 1908 ("Biol. Bull.," XV, Sept., 1908, p. 198), finds a ratio of $100.77 \pm .20$ males to 100 females among the children of Italian x Italian matings in Buenos Ayres, but $105.55 \pm .36$ among the children of Spanish x Spanish matings. Statistics based on 267,000 Swedish births give the proportion of 106. In England and Wales during 1916 there were born, according to the registration general, 402,137 males and 383,383 females. This is a ratio of 104.9 males to 100 females. It gives no support to the ancient tradition.

WEAK NERVES ARMY'S GREATEST MENACE.

According to the "L. I. Medical Journal" in the troops of southeastern Europe the incidence of infirmity diseases in two successive years of the war was as follows per 1000 soldiers:

	1st year.	2d year.
Smallpox	0.01	0.00
Typhus	5.60	1.40
Dysentery	2.80	1.80
Cholera ...	0.32	0.24
Tuberculosis	2.90	1.70
Pneumonia	6.80	4.50
Nervous	20.30	21.50

The above table shows that weak nervous constitutions are the greatest menace to the army; and indicates the need of weeding out of such before sending them to Europe.

NOTES.

An extensive family tree of fragilitas osseum recurring through four generations is given by E. Bronson in the "Edinburgh Medical Journal," 1917.

Dr. Jacques Loeb has reared 20 leopard frogs from punctured, unfertilized eggs; of these some are full grown and entirely normal in form. Among 9 adult frogs of parthenogenetic origin were two females. The parthenogenetic males had the diploid number of chromosomes—just as though fertilization had taken place. (Proc. Nat. Acad. of Sci., March.)

Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of Physical Training of the Department of Education, New York City, writes: Germans and Scandinavians—tall races arrive at puberty later. They are taller than others at that time. In short races, to wit—Russian Jews—puberty is very early, and occurs while the children are short.

Dr. George E. Hyde, superintendent of the State Mental Hospital at Provo, Utah, has written the Eugenics Record Office telling of his interest in eugenical field studies, and has stated his intention to nominate a worker for membership in the Field Workers' Training Class who, upon completing the course, will return to Provo for the purpose of conducting field studies in human heredity in connection with the hospital.

Colonel Roosevelt in the October "Metropolitan," while decrying the "profoundly immoral attitude toward life" advocated "in the name of 'reform' through birth control"; proposed the following remedy. In taxation the rate should be immensely heavier on the childless and on the families with one or two children, while an equally heavy discrimination should lie in favor of the family with over 3 children.

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NO. 7.

A NEW YORK CARDINAL.

John McCloskey, born in Brooklyn, New York, of Roman Catholic parents, was sent, in 1821, by his widowed mother to a Roman Catholic College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, where he spent 13 years. Then he became a priest in New York City, was selected to help organize and to teach philosophy in a religious college at Nyack on the Hudson, an enterprise which failed. He spent nearly three years in Europe, chiefly in Rome as a religious student. When the Catholic College was founded at Fordham McCloskey became its first president and in 1843 he was appointed "Archbishop coadjutor of New York." When it was decided to make Albany the seat of a "See," McCloskey was selected its bishop. In 1864 he was elected archbishop of New York and was instrumental in raising funds for building the present St. Patrick's Cathedral. Finally, in 1875, he was made the first Cardinal in America.

McCloskey was prevailingly hypokinetic, strongly inhibited. At 24 years his delivery of a sermon was characterized by chaste style, elegant diction, great thoughts, faultless elocution. He was not angry under provoking conditions. In his reactions he was modest, gentle, retiring. Indeed there was something almost schizophrenic in his sedentariness and seclusiveness. A man of this temperament is apt to find a solace in philosophy and introspection (p. 34), to shun controversy (p. 107), and to conform easily to the pressure of a majority opinion (as when he finally decided to vote for the doctrine of papal infallibility (1870). He shunned re-

sponsibility and despised the degree of D.D. when he might easily have earned it.

McCloskey had certain positive talents that gave him strength. He had a genius for analyzing personality and "reading character." He was cool and self possessed in danger, as in a horse runaway and a train wreck. He was a stubborn adherent of his church—fought adverse legislative enactments and threatened with excommunication (and damnation) the church trustees who showed some independence of the will of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Prudent always, faithful because of his extraordinary conservatism, well equipped intellectually, he lent himself readily to the requirements of the caste machine and it requited him for his fidelity and prudence.

These traits showed themselves even at 12 years "with a charming poise, a subdued manner, modest in his talk and careful never to offend. the boy's chief characteristics were but a sign of what the man, priest, prelate and prince was to be to the end."

His mother was "a woman of more than ordinary piety, prudence and intelligence." His father was for many years a faithful clerk in a mercantile house. "Intellectual culture was traditional" in the Irish stock from which his father and mother both sprang; for they were probably blood relatives. Some in the old country were priests and others were physicians.

John Cardinal Farley. *The Life of John Cardinal McCloskey, first prince of the church in America, 1810-1885.* N. Y.: Longmans Green & Co., 1918. 400 pp. \$3.50.

PERSONALITY AND VOCATION.

A "vocational counselor" (as the author describes himself) has written a book with the aim of assisting persons to choose the right vocation for themselves or others. It recognizes at the outset the eugenical principle that this adaptation must rest on some inborn particular faculty or combination of natural talents. "Men and women differ as inherently and unalterably in their capacities for various accomplishments as kinds of woods differ in degrees of hardness and other qualities." And each individual's capacities must be known and their relation to a vocation realized before the vocation can be properly chosen. After pointing out the limitations of laboratory vocational tests the author undertakes an extensive analysis of the different classes of vocations and assigns to each the "*dominant, essential and supporting abilities*" demanded for success therein. Upon the *dominant* ability the vocation depends primarily; e.g., painting on the sense of color. An essential ability in the case of painting is form; and a *supporting* ability is imagination. The author next draws up a list of dominant abilities such as construction, intuition, reason, form, color, number, attention, language, etc. He subdivides these classes into subclasses on the basis of the essential trait (e. g., construction-imagination) and then lists the vocations corresponding to each such subclass. In connection with each subclass a questionnaire for self-analysis is given which a person applies to himself to determine if he has the traits required for the given vocation.

The idea is a good one. In its working out it is so subject to personal bias that actually one may doubt its great value, as given. Thus

it is hard to be enthusiastic over a scheme which associates so closely paleontologist and milliner. The failure is partly due to the false notion that there is just one set of traits essential to success in one vocation, e. g., the navy. Whereas there has always been room in the navy for many *kinds* of eminent naval officers—fighters, explorers, strategists, etc. A reliable GRIDLEY is just as successful as a dare-devil DEWEY.

H. W. Merton, 1917. *How to Choose the Right Vocation*. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls Co. 302 pp.

A FAKE BIOGRAPHY.

Two English literateurs have written a "biography of W. E. Ford," who is, we understand, an imaginary personage but one who, doubtless, is represented in the authors' minds by some real personality or personalities. "Ford" is a man who has original ideas about education—strives to get his pupils to think rather than to stuff them full of facts. He is a reformer who suffers martyrdom in his early days rather than yield a bit in his ideals. Later he marries an heiress and is then able to gratify his nomadic instincts while justifying his world-journeys on the ground of seeking the "elements of permanence and stability in civilization."

The authors seek to trace the origin of Ford's traits in his father, who was a mining engineer much interested in the theory of child training which he worked out on his motherless son.

The authors would have wrought more scientifically had they indicated nomadic tendencies in the mother's father or brother. Also that the life is literary and not biographical is indicated by the details of the courtship of Ford, also by the preponderating space (about half the book) given to the development of Ford's system

of philosophy and practise in respect to education in which Ford at times is almost lost from sight. But at intervals his name is brought up again lest the reader suspect that Ford is merely the embodiment of an idea. We suspect that the work is largely autobiographical.

J. D. Beresford and K. Richmond. W. E. Ford: A biography. N. Y., Geo. H. Doran.

CRIMINAL TRIBES OF INDIA.

In the "Outlook," for Dec. 15, 1917, appeared the following statement:

"SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS OF CRIMINALS.

The government of India has turned over to the American Mission in southern India more than twenty-five hundred members of criminal tribes for reformation. These tribes are roving castes that practice stealing and false coining as sanctioned by their religion. One has maintained itself for at least four centuries by making false coins. Another subsists by stealing, limited by rule to daylight. The wanderings of these tribes have been disastrous to Indian villagers. Rounding them up into settlements was introduced by the Criminal Tribes Act in 1911."

It would seem equally well in keeping with the nature of the problem to employ a number of pedigree workers along with the social reformers in this particular task. It would constitute a service to the government of India quite worth while to learn the facts concerning the social limitations of these peoples. Are these tribes criminal and thoroughly anti-social by nature, and therefore not amenable to permanent reformatory influences? Is the whole population uniform in respect to its capacity or incapacity for social responsibility? How greatly does this social instability vary among the different families of the tribes?

In short, the problem is one for the eugenicist as well as for the mission worker.

SYSTEMATIZED MATRIMONY.

The "New York Matrimonial News and Advertiser" is now the organ of the Neuva Esperanza Society, Inc., of New York City, "organized and incorporated by philanthropic people, having broad and humanitarian ideals, for the purpose of obviating the bad social and economic conditions that are an obstacle to matrimony in New York and the United States in general." As the paper truly, but somewhat ungrammatically, says, "There is no place on earth so difficult for the opposite sexes to become acquainted as in the city of New York." The Neuva Esperanza Society (of 1992 Madison Avenue) even hopes by its activities to promote eugenic marriages. The "Matrimonial News" contains several hundred advertisements of "gentlemen" and "ladies" who seek mates.

Though the conservative and conventional may be shocked by so direct a method of reaching ends so much desired by most unmarried people yet it must be recognized that the result has been largely brought about by an over-conservative attitude toward human matings. Incidentally the advertisements make good material for a study of sexual selection.

A NEW EUGENICS SOCIETY.

An organization under the title "Sociedade Eugénica de São Paulo, Brazil," was recently established. The Eugenics Record Office has received, through Dr. Renato Kehl, the secretary, several memoranda concerning the work and prospects of this new society.

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JULY, 1918.

**THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
 OF THE EUGENICS RESEARCH
 ASSOCIATION.**

In accordance with the program, the Association met on the grounds of the Eugenics Record Office at 10:45 A.M. Friday, June 21, 1918. In the absence of President Henry E. Crampton, Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman was invited to preside. Papers were read as follows: Mrs. Walter M. Newkirk, "Birth Control as a Eugenic Factor," Dr. Wilhelmine E. Key, "Eugenics and Genealogy," Dr. B. Onuf, "Psychiatry and Eugenics," and Dr. H. H. Laughlin, "The Relation of Eugenics to Other Sciences." A lively discussion followed each paper.

The meeting was considerably depleted on account of so many of its members being patriotically absent in war service. Telegrams were received from President Crampton, who was hurriedly called to Washington, and from Dr. C. B. Davenport, who was on military duty in Rockford, Ill. Dr. A. J. Rosanoff, who was scheduled for a paper, was unable to secure leave of absence from his military duties.

In the afternoon a business meeting was held, during which the auditing and nominating committee reported. In response to their recommendations Mr. Madison Grant was elected President for the year 1918-1919, and Dr. A. J. Rosanoff and Dr. Frederick L.

Hoffman were elected members of the Executive Council for the term ending 1921, to succeed Dr. A. J. Rosanoff and Dr. Jean Weidensall. Thirteen persons were elected to supporting, and seventy-four to active memberships. The treasurer's accounts were approved.

A vote was adopted authorizing the Council to draft resolutions and write letters in the name of the Association for use (a) in determining the practical eugenical aspects of the recent birth control propaganda, (b) in seeking to secure provisions for social inadequacy diagnosis in connection with the next Federal Census, (c) in advocating a wider use of eugenical field workers in connection with custodial institutions, (d) in commending to our better families the establishment of biological family archives, and (e) in urging an eugenical consideration in connection with the policy of the United States in regulating immigration.

At 4:10 P.M. the Association adjourned to meet at laboratory of the Brooklyn Botanical Garden as the guests of Director C. Stuart Gager the following morning, Saturday, June 22, at 10:00.

The meeting at Brooklyn was a Field Workers Conference. Reports were made by Miss Marion Collins, '11, and Miss Catherine E. Conway, both of the Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency, State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y., Mrs. D. Lucile Brown, '11, Village for Epileptics, Skillman, N. J.; Mrs. Estella M. Hughes, '17, Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, Middletown; Miss Ruth Lawton, '11, Clinic for the Child Welfare of Westchester Co., N. Y.; Miss Ethel Thayer, '13, Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y. The meeting adjourned at 12:00 N.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHY, 1.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 1.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 33.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 90.

FIELD REPORTS:

Willis Clark; description 26, charts 2, individuals 31.

Mildred Covert; description 7.

Estella Hughes; description 16, charts 1, individuals 92.

Bertha Pfister; description 90, charts 14, individuals 818.

Clara Pond; description 21, charts 2, individuals 43.

PERSONALS.

Born to Mrs. Margaret Abbott ('14) and Dr. H. J. Spencer on May 29, 1918, a son, Gordon Abbott Spencer.

Born to Lieut. E. C. and Mrs. Florence G. (Smith) Fischbein, '12, a daughter, Aurora Cecile Fischbein, June 21, 1918.

Miss Clara P. Pond, '14, of the Eugenics Record Office, who, since January 1, 1918, has been cooperating with the Psychiatric Clinic at Sing Sing Prison, discontinued her work on June 15, on account of the closing of the clinic to enable Dr. Bernhard Glueck, its director, to enter war service. It is expected that the clinic will be resumed immediately on the return of Dr. Glueck at the end of the war.

Miss Bertha Pfister, '17, who during the current year has been employed in the capacity of field worker jointly by the Eugenics Record Office and the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded at Spring City, Pa., has signed a contract with the latter institution to continue the work for a period of one year beginning October 1, 1918. Thus in another institution the policy of introducing modern field studies by

the cooperative plan, with the view to establishing such work permanently has borne fruit. Practically all of the institutions which have had field workers from the Eugenics Record Office are now conducting field studies independently. It seems quite probable that such studies will, before a great while, become a part of the work of every progressive custodial institution for the socially inadequate.

FIELD WORK AT MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT.

At the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane eugenical field studies have thoroughly justified and established themselves. Due to the initiative of Dr. Floyd C. Haviland, the superintendent of the hospital, the work was introduced in the fall of 1916 under the cooperative plan with the Eugenics Record Office. At the expiration of the year's experiment, Mrs. Estella M. Hughes, '17, was employed independently as a member of the hospital staff for the purpose of continuing family history studies. The institution management feels that with the services of but one worker the best interests are served by making investigations as complete as possible of each patient who is admitted, endeavoring to throw light on the individual's history, conduct and environment, and at the same time making family history notes on members of at least three generations. With this in view 126 individual studies have been made since October 1, 1917. Heartily in sympathy with the family trait research work as outlined by the Eugenics Record Office, in three instances, where further investigation seemed justifiable, extended pedigree studies were made.

Field work as conducted in this hospital accomplishes four things:

First, it secures through direct observation scientific data on the patient's environment, which the hospital alienist must labor without. Secondly, it works out the family trait-record of the individual, thus arriving at some evaluation of the personal possibilities and the hereditary traits carried by the patient. By analyzing these histories it has been possible to establish a correlation between *dementia præcox* and certain mental peculiarities in early youth, such as seclusiveness, eccentricity, impulsiveness and precocious piety. In 51 cases neurotic heredity was found, in 46 alcoholism, in 38 tuberculosis, in 41 violent temper; 43 were foreign born. Thirdly, the field worker acts as a connecting link between the institution and the patient in the home. Institutions have found out that a cheerful, interested and tactful eugenical field-worker inspires confidence and establishes a sympathetic bond between the institution and the patients, friends, poor law officials, and others concerned in the problems of social inadequacy. Fourthly, such investigators supply records which the state undoubtedly will at some future time use in its work of regulating human reproduction.

FOUR MOTIVES FOR HUMAN PEDIGREE STUDY.

1. To plot the family tree as a matter of pride, showing descent from illustrious ancestors, and giving the propositus a family connection useful for social and business purposes.

2. To judge from the juvenile characteristics of the individual his or her possibilities as an adult. This is done by gauging the specific capacities and limitations of the ancestors, tracing the descent of such qualities and determining their presence in the individual by early manifestations of natural reaction. Profitable lines of

education and of vocation of greatest probable success may thus be pointed out.

3. To find the sources and to trace the descent and re-combination of natural mental, physical and temperamental qualities. This, of course, is the great biological purpose of all pedigree studies in plants and animals, and should be the dominant purpose in human genealogies. Accurate generalization from such records makes possible the science of heredity which is the foundation of all constructive genetics and eugenics.

4. To evaluate in a given mating the hereditary potentialities of the parents in reference to selected traits. This is the practical aspect. Among the upper levels of human stock such evaluation must guide their conscious endeavors for race betterment. With the more worthless human strains it must be used by organized society as the basis for selecting those particular socially inadequate strains which must be prevented from reproducing their kind.

GALTON SOCIETY.

A group of students of man have formed a "Galton Society" at New York City. A first meeting of the Charter Fellows took place at a dinner given by Professor H. F. Osborn, April 17th. The other charter members are Madison Grant, George S. Huntington, Charles B. Davenport, C. H. Merriam, William K. Gregory, J. H. McGregor, Edward L. Thorndike, and Edwin G. Conklin. Additional members were elected as follows: Dr. Earnest A. Hooton, Gerrit S. Miller, Dr. Raymond Pearl, Dr. Frederick Tilney, Dr. Clark Wissler and Prof. H. H. Wilder. It is proposed to elect more members from time to time up to 25 in number. Dr. Davenport was elected president and Dr. Gregory secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR FIELD-WORKERS.

Occasionally the New York State Civil Service Commission will hold at various places in the state competitive examinations for maintaining an Eligible List for the position of Social Worker and After Care Agent of the State Hospital Service. The circular of the Civil Service Commission states concerning these positions: "Salary of \$1,000 to \$1,200 and maintenance. Open only to women between 25 and 50 years of age. Candidates must be college graduates, or registered nurses, or must have had at least two years' experience in social welfare work or eugenic studies. (Appointees will be required to visit parole patients in their homes, secure employment for and otherwise assist them in reassuming the duties of family and community life; and to do other social or welfare work as directed by the superintendent of the hospital.) Candidates will not be required to appear at any place for written examination, but will be rated on their education, special training experience, and personal qualifications as shown by their sworn statements and by the answers to inquiries which the Commission may make of their former employers, and others acquainted with their experience and qualifications. Candidates may be summoned for oral interview." The eligible list for this position was established in the fall of 1917. It contained 27 names of whom former field-workers of the Eugenics Record Office stood first, seventh, tenth and fifteenth.

N. Y. DOMESTIC RELATIONS LAW.

On March 22, 1918, Representative William Karlin, of New York State, introduced an Act "to amend the Do-

mestic Relations Law, in relation to prohibiting the marriage of an incompetent person, and to provide for the examination of applicants for a marriage license by a competent physician." This bill would make it the duty of every person making application for a marriage license in New York State to present a certificate showing freedom from "insanity, idiocy, imbecility, pulmonary tuberculosis, or other transmissible diseases dangerous or injurious to human life." No license to marry would be issued unless such certificate showing freedom from degeneracy and disease as above indicated be duly produced. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act a medical examining bureau was to be provided. Examiners were to be appointed for each town and city in the state. The certificates of immunity were to be signed by the State Board of Health, and counter-signed and verified under oath by the examining physician. "Any person uniting in marriage or aiding or assisting any other persons to marry who have been rejected by the State Board of Health and Local Examiners shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

The bill was rejected by the Committee on Rules as "pioneer legislation." The proposition, however, is a step in the right direction. The remedy would not be very efficacious in the case of feeble-minded and delinquent persons, who very frequently bear children outside of the marriage relation. For the latter, when not in custodial care or prohibited against procreation sterilization would seem to be necessary in order to cut off their lines of descent. A law of the sort herein described, if drawn in a manner enforceable by the state, would aid greatly in the promotion of eugen-

ical ends. The statute instead of including "insane, idiots, imbeciles, and persons with pulmonary tuberculosis or other transmissible diseases dangerous" to life would doubtless be improved from the eugenical point of view, if the repertoire of *constitutional defects* were made to include those *mental, physical, and temperamental* conditions which are demonstrated to be hereditary and the possession of which are known to handicap the individual as a useful and self-sustaining member of society. As the law stands, it is more a social and hygienic measure than an eugenical one. It is, in fact, quite like the venereal-disease-and-marriage statute which, unfortunately, bore the term "eugenic." It is well to separate in the law, as well as in the popular mind, a pathological condition brought on by a specific infection, and one which is hereditary and constitutional. Any law which regulates human reproduction has an eugenical bearing, either good or bad. If good, it must be directed toward limiting hereditary defectives or must act constructively in improving the more talented strains. The present proposition is good in the former sense.

CHANGING THE SEX-RATIO IN RATS.

In a recent paper read before the American Philosophical Society, Prof. Helen D. King of Wistar Institute summarizes data covering 25 generations of inbred rats, comprising 25,452 individuals. In Series A selected for male producing the ratio ran 122.3 males to 100 females. In Series B selected for female producing the ratio was 81.8 males to 100 females. It would appear that inbreeding, as maintained by Carl Düsing, does not increase the male per cent. but that male producing or female producing

may be promoted by selection. Prof. King suggests that the thing selected is an inherent tendency on the part of the ova to attract a male producing or female producing spermatozoa. This implies that, so far as sex pattern is concerned, the females are homozygous and the males heterozygous.

TRAINING SCHOOL OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK.

Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and the Psychopathic Hospital of Boston are collaborating in a "Training School of Psychiatric Social Work" under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. This training school is a war measure to prepare social workers to assist in the rehabilitation of soldiers suffering from nervous and mental diseases, including neuroses and the "so-called" shell shock. The length of the course is eight weeks, from July 8 to August 31. A fee of \$100 will be charged for the period at Smith College—\$25 for tuition and \$75 for board. Lectures will be given by some of the most distinguished physicians and psychologists in the country. The Director is Miss Mary C. Jarret, Psychopathic Hospital, 74 Fenwood Road, Boston, Mass.

TRIPLETS TWICE IN ONE YEAR.

The "J. A. M. A." for Jan. 26, 1918 (Vol. 70, p. 224), contains the report of a case by Dr. Mark Hornstein on "Triplets Twice in One Year." The patient, a decipara, aged 33, was born in Ireland, as was her husband also. She had already given birth to eight children, five of whom were living, when on July 10, 1916, she gave birth to triplets, two girls and a boy. On June 30, 1917, she again gave birth to two girls and a boy. None of these last six children are living.

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HEREDITY OF ROBERT E. LEE.

Robert E. Lee was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 14, 1807, of the "bluest" blood of the state. After a boyhood marked by filial devotion, high scholarship (especially in mathematics), and a lover of animals and the hunt, he entered West Point Academy and graduated 1829 with second highest honors and no demerits. Entering the engineer corps, he planned and executed great central works on the Mississippi river. In the Mexican war he was renowned for daring. After the war he strengthened the defenses of Baltimore, served three years as superintendent at West Point and rendered cavalry service in the southwest. When the Civil War broke out he cast his lot with Virginia despite tempting offers from the federal government. He organized the Virginian Army and in June, 1862, became its commander. He quickly took the offensive, stopped McClellan's advance on Richmond, crushed Pope's army, invaded Maryland, fought the drawn battle of Antietam and won at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville against great odds. After Gettysburg his strategy was defensive; he finally succumbed to the resources and pertinacity of Grant. After his surrender he was president of what is now Washington and Lee University until his death in October, 1870.

Lee was well equipped mentally like his grandfather's cousin, Richard Henry Lee, originator and signer of the Declaration of Independence. Usually well poised, he became agreeably excited in company though dignified; but sometimes lost his temper, showing something of the hyper-kine-

sis of his father, the dashing cavalryman under General Greene during the Revolution. He was occasionally subject to sombre spells as after Gettysburg. A deep religious feeling was commonly evident.

Lee was a tactician of high order, combining insight with audacity, as when he passed Stonewall Jackson's army in front of the Union army and destroyed the right flank of the latter. The audacity was that of his father. Lee was no less a strategist in his offense at the outset than later in his defenses by which he kept Grant at bay for eighteen months. He was no less a strategist when he abandoned the struggle and urged his countrymen to return to peaceful pursuits. Lee belonged to a family of social leaders such as his cousins, Arthur, Richard A., William and Francis Lightfoot Lee, revolutionists, diplomatists and statesmen. In England the Lees of Shropshire were very close to English royalty. Thus Lionel Lee accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion on the Third Crusade, and for gallantry at Acre was made first Earl of Litchfield. The first Lee to immigrate to Virginia was secretary of the council, his son was a counsellor, and the son's grandson for a time acting governor of the colony. Lee's mother's brother, "King Carter," owned 300,000 acres of land and 1,000 slaves. One of General Lee's sons, Fitzhugh Lee, was a dashing cavalry leader during the Civil War and a brigadier general in the Spanish American war. Of such blood was the greatest general of the Civil war.

Randolph H. McKim, 1918. The Soul of Lee. N. Y.: Longman, Green & Co. 258 pp. \$1.50.

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE SEXES.

In a book on sex education, with some reference to Eugenics, the author strongly urges the education of young people in sex matters. He properly insists that the custom of repressing or submerging the phenomena of sex constitutes a real mental danger for many. Most of the sexual irregularities which plague society might be avoided if the sexes grew up together on the same intellectual plane. "A too close shielding is fatal." Hence the good effects of co-education. The work discusses pre-nuptial chastity, choice in mating, and the various problems of conjugal life that rest on the physiology (and the psychical control of that physiology) of the sex glands. How valuable it is to speak plainly on these matters, so little understood by the married, who through ignorance blame each other for cruelty or infidelity instead of appreciating the physiological control of behavior. The proper inter-relations of husband and wife, and the problem of prostitution are considered. The author is an advocate of early marriage as a deterrent from sexual irregularities.

Walter M. Gallichan. 1918. *The Psychology of Marriage*. N. Y.: Fred. A. Stokes. \$1.50.

"ROYAL INHERITANCE AND PSYCHOPATHIC PROBLEMS."

The "New York Medical Journal" for Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917 (Vol. 105, pp. 220-221), has an editorial on "Royal Inheritance and Psychopathic Problems." The editorial was suggested by the death of King Otto I of Bavaria. The pedigree of the Bavarian Royal Family illustrates to a marked extent the hereditary transmission of weakness and defect, and the reinforcement and concentration of these evils "by a bad convergence of heredity" caused by the limited inter-marriage in royal families.

King Otto and his brother, Ludwig

II, were the sons of Maximilian II, "who was recognized as a constitutional neuropath." Ludwig II "was of a distinctly paranoid type of character." Adjudged insane in 1886, a regent was appointed, and six days later Ludwig committed suicide. Otto I, the younger brother, "early showed symptoms of dementia præcox, which soon ended in complete mental collapse." This unfortunate inheritance was not wholly through the paternal line, for three generations back from the mother of Otto I, Marie, Princess of Prussia (her two grandfathers married sisters), the taint appears in Ludwig IX, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, "who displayed traits of mental weakness" and had hallucinations. "There was in him a bad convergence of heredity which is traceable in part to the seriously tainted house of Jülich-Cleve, a house which has contributed its influence through two paths of descent which united in Maximilian I, Otto's father's grandfather." Other illustrations of convergence of heredity in this family are given and then the writer refers to Strohmayer's assertion that "it is only the predisposition which is inherited" and it is the individual life which "decides whether it shall develop or not into a pathological condition."

A NEUROPATHIC FAMILY.

"Public Health" of the Michigan State Board of Health contains "A History of one of Michigan's Neuropathic Families" by Z. Paulin Buck, psychologist and Dr. Haines, medical superintendent of the Michigan Home and Training School. This is a cagogenical history of a family of seven generations containing 41 individuals in the fifth generation and about 45 in the sixth. The paper is accompanied by a pedigree chart and eight figures. The lesson of the necessity of state segregation is dawn.

NECESSITY OF FIELD SURVEYS.

The Hospital Development Commission of New York State, under date of February 18, 1918, has published its report. In reference to the feeble-minded it recommends a "definite state policy by creating a board or commission which have the same powers over the feeble-minded as the State Hospital Commission has over the insane." It recommends further "the adoption of a state-wide commitment law," and sets forth the very urgent necessity of a State Census in order to determine the classification and incidence of feeble-mindedness in the state. The report insists further that feeble-mindedness should be defined by statute. The Commission reviews the estimates of the number of feeble-minded in the state. The lowest appears to have been made in the report of Hon. Charles H. Strong, who was commissioned by the Governor to investigate New York Charities. His figure is 34,000. The highest given is 71,000. This is obtained by applying to the population of New York the ratio of 1 to 136 obtained in the Porter County, Indiana, Survey. It appears that prominent students of the problem have suggested a ratio of 1 to 250 of population as a fair measurement for the feeble-minded in our American states; but the report goes on to state and to emphasize the uselessness of estimates, and to insist on first-hand field surveys.

CHILDREN.

One of the phenomena of prosperity in the more highly developed countries is the reduction of the birth rate among the more economically prosperous classes. The facts have often been tabulated and many times analyzed with a view to determining the cause. It is now suggested that the thing is quite fundamental; that under the old

feudal system children were assets, whereas under the system of capitalization they are debits. If this is true, it is working anti-eugenically. A tremendous conscious eugenical effort on the part of the nation will be necessary in order to so change our customs and mores that those of our population who are the better endowed physically and mentally must contribute a greater proportion to the population of our succeeding generations.

BRITAIN'S NEED OF CHILDREN.

The September "Overseas" of England has an article on repopulation. It says: "The great need of the nation to-day is for children. Even if they are not all Sampsons, every one of them is needed. From all Britain's wide-flung dominions her sons have rallied to the battlefield where she is proving her might. They have left their homes and lands and many of them will return no more. Their ranks must be filled up. And not only filled up but strengthened. To talk of the birth-rate is now to lable oneself a bore. Most of us have no eyes and ears save for the battles being fought. This is natural, but it is not wisdom. The time for conserving infant life is now."

NATIONAL PHYSIQUE.

The Provost Marshal General reports that of over 2,500,000 men examined by local boards 29 per cent. were rejected as unfit. If the 5.8 per cent. rejected at the cantonments be added, 33 per cent. were found physically unfit. The causes of rejection in the order of frequency are as follows:

eyes	heart
underweight	feet
hernia	teeth
defective limbs	ears
consumption	undersize

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AUGUST, 1918.

1918 TRAINING CLASS.

The Training Class for 1918 began work on Wednesday, July 3, with the following students:

Harry Anthony Boger, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dorothy Walcott Caldwell, Kingston, R. I.

Bertha Giffin, Detroit, Mich.

Jessie Evelyn Klein, Yonkers, N. Y.

Miriam Silver, Hartford, Conn.

William Victor Silverberg, New York City.

Laura Teitelbaum, Newark, N. J.

Marion K. Valentine, Englewood, N. J.

Dr. Davenport, in spite of his very arduous military duties in Washington, addresses the class each Sunday at Cold Spring Harbor. In addition to this work Dr. H. H. Wilder, of Smith College, is presenting to the class a combined laboratory and lecture course in physical anthropology. The field trips, clinics and laboratory work continue as usual.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

GENEALOGICAL PAMPHLET, 1.

TOWN HISTORIES, 3.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 1.

RECORDS OF FAMILY TRAITS, 13.

FIELD REPORTS:

Edith Armstrong; description 91, charts 19, individuals 486.

Bertha Pfister; description 8, charts 8, individuals 328.

Ethel Thayer; description 12, charts 1, individuals 184.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

Dr. David Weeks; description 109.

PERSONALS.

Miss Mary Kitchell, '16, is superintending the Staten Island Unit of the Land Army.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Dr. Frederick Adams Woods, the well-known student of human heredity, to Ellen Larned Payson, at Brookline, Mass., July 3.

Miss Mildred Slaughter, '14, having signed for overseas service in the Army Nurse Corps, is now serving at the U. S. Base Hospital, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

Miss Mildred Covert, '17, July 15th, began work as field worker in the Department of Research at the Whittier State School, Whittier, California. The Department now employs two workers who are engaged in making eugenical field studies.

Miss Esther C. Cook, '16, has recently begun work in the Civilian Personnel Section of the War Department. Later she plans to take up medical work in order to be ready for the psychiatric and field work that will arise in connection with the rehabilitation and reconstructional work with wounded soldiers.

Louis E. Bisch, a member of the Eugenics Research Association, is director of the Psychiatric Division of the 5th Naval District, stationed at Norfolk, Va. He and his assistants examine mentally every man who enters the service in his district. The object is to weed out the mentally unfit and those who are likely to break down under stress and strain.

Dr. William L. Dealey, '13, left his

position as acting head of the Department of Psychology and Philosophy at Hamlin University, St. Paul, Minnesota, on May 1, 1918, in order to enter psychological work in the United States Army. He entered camp as a private but within a month was made sergeant. His address is: Sgt. William L. Dealey, Psychological Co. No. 1, Camp Greenleaf Annex, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Among the visitors to the Eugenics Research Association on June 21, 1918, at Cold Spring Harbor, was Capt. René Sand, of the Belgian Army. He is in this country especially concerned with the plans for national rehabilitation of his country after the enemy have been expelled. He addressed the conference on the subject of "The Relation between National Vicissitudes and the Birth Rate," in which he contended that a nation in dire distress, as is Belgium at the present time, reacts to the situation by reducing its birth rate. He feels that upon the restoration of Belgium to its own people the birth rate will rise.

A Section of Anthropology in the Division of Medical Records in the Office of the Surgeon-General was created July 23, 1918. Major Chas. B. Davenport, Sanitary Corps, N.A., has been designated as the Officer in Charge. The functions of this Section are to be: To secure the highest quality of the measurement of recruits and of identification records as done by the Surgeon-General's Office for the purposes of the War Department; to assist, as called upon, in the analysis and synthesis of the statistics compiled from medical records; to care for and help analyze physical examination records; to care for and classify identification records; and to assist the War Department in all questions about racial dimensions and differences.

EUGENICS IN CHINA.

Through Professors Yü Chai-lan and George H. Danton of Tsing Hua College, Peking, China, the Eugenics Record Office has received five Records of Family Traits filled out in English by their Chinese students.

China has a traditional interest in pedigree study. Eugenics which proves man amenable to the same principles of heredity, mating and selection as are followed in the plant and animal world, must, along with the general advance in science, permeate to every nation of the world. Undoubtedly it will appeal strongly to modern China.

U. S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE BULLETIN.

In April, 1918, the "United States Immigration Service Bulletin" appeared in new form and henceforth will be prepared along somewhat different lines. The new bulletin will include news concerning the immigration service, will review cases and court decisions growing out of the enforcement of immigration laws, as well as continuing the usual statistical data which latter purpose was the principal purpose of the original publication.

In January 1918, 6,356 alien immigrants arrived in the United States, while 6,661 departed. In February the arrivals were 7,388 and the departures 14,935. This excess of 305 in January and 6,547 in February of departing alien immigrants over arrivals of the same class marks a novel phase in American history. Heretofore, even during the times of greatest civil strife in Europe and in America, the number of incoming immigrants has always greatly exceeded the number of departures. At present the greatest numbers of immigrants are arriving through the Mexican and Canadian borders.

THE NEVADA STERILIZATION LAW.

Section 6293 of the Revised Laws of Nevada reads as follows:

"Whenever any person shall be adjudged guilty of carnal abuse of a female person under the age of ten years, or of rape, or shall be adjudged to be an habitual criminal, the judge may, in addition to such other punishment or finding as may be imposed, direct an operation to be performed upon such person, for the prevention of procreation; *provided* the operation so directed to be performed shall not consist of castration."

On August 14, 1915, Pearley C. Mickle was convicted by the Nevada State Courts of the crime of rape, and was given an indeterminate sentence of not less than five years in the Nevada State Prison. At the time of pronouncing sentence, the Court ordered further that the Warden of the Nevada State Prison, within one year from the date of sentence, cause to be performed upon Mickle an operation for the prevention of procreation "commonly known and called the operation of vasectomy." The case was carried to the District Court of the United States, which sits in Carson City, Nevada. The attorneys for the sentenced man argued that the sentence was contrary to the constitution of the State of Nevada, which states that "nor shall cruel and unusual punishment be inflicted." The Court in passing sentence appears to have ordered the operation of vasectomy because Mickle was an epileptic. Mickle's attorneys, therefore, claimed that the sentence violated the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to the inhabitants of all the states equal protection of the laws and the possession of liberty unless taken away by due process of

law. The claim was made that Mickle was adjudged and decreed to be an epileptic without due process of law. Judge Farrington of the Federal District Court in rendering his decision upheld the power of the state to apply eugenical measures in regulating the reproduction of defectives, but insisted that it be applied to all defectives of the same type within the state. He held that the recent decision in the State of Washington, which supported a sterilization law worded like that of Nevada, was possible because in the former state the constitution forbids "cruel" punishment, while in Nevada "cruel and unusual" punishments are forbidden. In the Nevada case the Federal Court held that vasectomy was not a "cruel" punishment, but that it was "unusual." Therefore, for the two reasons, (1) that vasectomy in Nevada is an "unusual" punishment, and (2) that the operation was ordered by the Court because the convict was an epileptic and was not accorded due process of law in being so adjudged, the Court ordered that part of the sentence pertaining to vasectomy to be set aside.

In Nevada, at least, sterilization cannot be ordered as a punishment because it is "unusual." There is, however, nothing in this decision to keep the state of Nevada from passing sterilization laws not for punitive purposes, but purely as eugenical measures, provided they apply to all persons within the state who present a given type of degeneracy. While this decision seems to hold up eugenical progress, it really demands that the state apply the remedy without artificial classification, favor or limitation in a state-wide manner or not at all. Thus the temporary set-back will probably be a good thing in the long run.

RESEARCH ON HEREDITY.

Kristine Bonnevie devotes, 1915 (107. Research on Heredity in Norway. Arvelighetsunderskelser i Norge. K. Bonnevie), nearly fifty pages to a study of various families in Norway showing inheritance of anomalies such as polydactylism, harelip, hemophilia, twin births or dwarf growth. Her work to date is fragmentary, she admits, and is mainly to stimulate interest in the subject. She says that conditions in the families of Norway permit such research through several generations better than is possible elsewhere. The large families and the stable residence in remote hamlets facilitate the tracing of Mendel's laws of heredity. She urges that research of this kind should be planned to be carried on through future generations. Material should be accumulated now to serve as the bases for research workers ten or twenty years from now, and still later. The family trees she here presents will be far more significant when carried on further after an interval of twenty years. Cooperation between physicians and biologists is necessary for this, and the work must be organized and correlated. She suggests a central headquarters for the purpose, an heredity institute, to which single reports from different districts can be made, and where the data can be classified and correlated.

GENETICAL PROBLEMS.

In the May number of the "Scientific Monthly" Prof. T. H. Morgan applies the facts which he has demonstrated in *Drosophila* in reference to balanced lethal factors, to interpreting the peculiar genetic behavior of *Oenothera*. Prof. Morgan states that with the exception of a few peculiarities in the evening primrose, such as the 15-chromosome type and *O. Gigas*

which are on the road to solution, the principle of gametic and zygotic lethals will explain the *Oenothera* phenomena, including twin hybrids and the 1:1:1:1 ratio in F_1 .

In an article in the June number of the same journal entitled "Changes in Factors Through Selection," Professor Morgan demonstrates that while in an individual somatic cell there are in a given chromosomal locus only two allelomorphs, still they are not constant for the same locus, that is, there may be one definite chemical gene paired with another in one instance, while in the second case one of these genes may be paired with a third chemical entity. He further demonstrates the exclusion of the possibility that the genetic phenomena, upon which he based his conclusions, were due to factors lying in nearby loci. His proof consists in showing that the nearby genes which might otherwise have been considered as allelomorphs are separated in crossing over, and could not therefore occupy the same locus.

HEREDITARY EYE DEFECT.

In an article on "Some Aspects of the Study of Hereditary Eye Defects" in "The American Journal of Ophthalmology" for 1916, Vol. 33, pp. 65-70, Dr. C. H. Danforth speaks of the great difficulty, in studying questions concerning hereditary eye defects, of getting adequate data from which to draw conclusions, especially data concerning "the supposedly normal relatives of an affected patient." He suggests "that in a center of population such, for example, as St. Louis, the local ophthalmologists report all cases of the eye defects whose heredity it is desired to study, to a secretary or other person who should correlate such reports and keep them open for consultation by members of the profes-

sion. Then whenever even a small amount of additional information might be gathered, instead of being laid aside or forgotten, it could be turned in with the feeling that it would be a real contribution toward a knowledge of the conditions that actually obtain in this community. Such records would increase in value as time goes on, and they would ultimately furnish the material for an intensive study of a definite region, a study which would have far greater importance than one based on data gathered at random from a variety of sources."

PREVENTION OF INHERITED BLINDNESS.

At the recent meeting of the American Medical Association (Chicago, June 11-14, 1918) the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to report what action, if any, should be recommended by this section for the prevention of inherited blindness, this committee to be composed of one ophthalmologist, one professional geneticist and one practitioner, especially conversant with the good and also with the bad effects of sterilization. The members of this committee shall have power to add to their number as they deem advisable."

In response to this vote, the chairman of the section appointed Dr. Lucien Howe, Ophthalmologist, of Buffalo, N. Y., as chairman of the committee, and Dr. H. H. Laughlin, of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., as professional geneticist. Dr. David C. Peyton, Jeffersonville, Ind., is the member "especially conversant with the good and also with the bad effects of sterilization."

NOTES AND NEWS.

The influences of excessive sexual activity of male rabbits has been studied by Frank A. Hays (Jour. Exp.

Zool., XXV, 571-613). He finds no inferiority in progeny of male rabbits who have been used twenty times in service as compared with those used only once.

The "Medical Record" for Feb. 9, 1918 (Vol. 93, p. 247), contains the following note: "Colony Planned for Feeble-minded Women. At a recent meeting of the Women's City Club of New York plans were proposed for the colony care of feeble-minded women. The plan suggested provides for the taking over of the small colony just outside of Westerleigh, Staten Island, by Randall's Island. The fund of \$200 needed to furnish the colony at Randall's Island has been raised by the Women's Club. Under the colony plan high-grade mental defectives live at the colony and go out to work under supervision."

The Carnegie Corporation of New York has appointed a committee to study the agencies and offenses that affect the union of native and foreign born Americans. Mr. Allen Burns, director of the Survey committee of the Cleveland Foundation has been put in charge of the inquiry. At present there are planned ten sections for each of which a specialist of national influence in his field will be appointed investigator. The investigators will be aided by field workers who will spend some time in each of the twelve communities selected for the significance of their development in a given field. It is expected that the field work will take about a year.

BÁRBARA'S EYES.

Father's eyes are granite gray,
And your mother's, Bárbara,
Black as the obsidian stone,
With a lustre all their own,
How should one so small as you
Learn to choose between the two?
David Starr Jordan, in Popular
Science Mo., Aug., 1895.

EUGENICAL NEWS

VOL. III.

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

NO. 9.

THE INTIMATE LIFE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

This book by telling the plain truth, amply supported by trustworthy documents, dissolves the legends that have sprung up concerning Alexander Hamilton's origin. He was born January 11, 1757, on the island of Nevis, one of the British West Indies. His father was "James Hamilton, who was the fourth son of Alexander Hamilton, Laird of the Grange in the parish of Stevenston, Ayrshire, Scotland."

His mother, Rachel Fawcett, was French. When she was sixteen years old her mother, "although a woman of great loveliness and charm, was ambitious and masterful," forced her daughter to marry "a rich Danish Jew, one John Michael Levine (or Lewein)," much older than herself. Due to Levine's cruelty the marriage was unhappy; Rachel returned to her mother; Levine kept their son, Peter.

Several years afterward at her mother's house Rachel met James Hamilton. They quickly fell in love, but on account of the money and influence of Levine and the unsettled condition of the law in the Province, the divorce necessary for the legal marriage of Rachel to Hamilton was not permitted. A year before Alexander was born Rachel left her mother's house and went to live with Alexander's father. Only the law, not the sentiments or the faithlessness of the mates made material for gossip.

Hamilton's father possessed charm of manner, but was not successful in his business pursuits. His "chief happiness seemed to be in the society of his beautiful and talented wife, who

was in every way intellectually his superior." Alexander was a precocious lad; the age of 14 years finds him conducting, on his own judgment, responsible business for his employer. His childish training seems limited to that received at the knee of his mother who died when her son was 11 years old. At 15 he landed in Boston, and subsequently went to New York to obtain his education. He understood French as well as English, and at an early age he "developed a facility and expression that widened with succeeding years." At 19 he was captain of artillery in the American Patriot Army.

He is described as fair, and had reddish brown hair. "His eyes were deep blue—almost violet—and undoubtedly he presented the physical appearance of his Scotch father, rather than of his French mother. His eyes were deepset, his nose long and of Roman type, and he had a good chin; the jaw was strong, the mouth fine, and moderately large." He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, and had a rich and trained singing voice. "Even his political enemies frankly spoke of his manner and conversation and regretted its irresistible charm." He was a constructive idealist. He would pursue objects "to be attained only at great risk and effort." Disregarding the caution that ordinarily befits the Scot, he was not always diplomatic, but was always above "political chicanery." He was active, thorough, systematic, given to detail, and had "tremendous power of attention and application." "He undoubtedly possessed that form of mental instability given to many active public men

and characterized by varying moods, sometimes expressed by alternating depression on the one hand and gaiety on the other." Love of the beautiful and a lively imagination were his; he had the instincts of the true artist. Mrs. Washington consulted him concerning pictures which she proposed purchasing. "There was something almost feminine in Hamilton's gentleness and concern for the comfort and happiness of other people." He was self-reliant and "enthusiastically assertive." "Hamilton certainly had respect for good blood, and its belongings; his friends were the well bred and educated men of the world." That rare combination of high ambition in which all selfish motives are subordinated characterized this man.

Space forbids a further analysis of his character which this book follows as it is illuminated by his career as a lawyer and a statesman. It is especially agreeable to eugenicists to have access to this intimate life story written by a grandson of the subject. The author, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, is the son of Philip, the youngest son of Alexander Hamilton. The chapter titles immediately invite the keenest interest of one bent on tracing the relation between natural endowment and achievement. The subjects treated are: (1) Origin and parentage, (2) Personal characteristics, (3) As a writer and orator, (4) Elizabeth Hamilton, (5) Courtship and marriage, (6 and 7) Hamilton, the lawyer, (8) Family life, (9) Friends and enemies, (10) The years from 1790 to 1800, (11) Building a home, (12) Hamilton and Burr, (13) The duel.

The principles proper to federal democracy as expounded by Alexander Hamilton bear the same relation to the constructive aspect of modern

government that Newton's discoveries bear to physics. While we learn from his biographer and genealogist that the particular trait-combination that made Hamilton a man of genius never again appeared in his offspring, still the student of eugenics is gratified that this distinguished man and his wife, Elizabeth, the charming daughter of General Philip Schuyler, had seven children with varying combinations of ancestral traits. The materials from which Hamilton's genius was made are still extant, awaiting only fortunate matings to find expression in trait-combinations of worth.

The literary charm that characterizes this biography does credit to its distinguished author. In the days of Alexander Hamilton letter-writing was a fine art; the present book is replete with copies of the messages that went back and forth between Hamilton, his household, and his political and business associates. One reads a letter by Alexander, and then feels that the secret of Dr. Allan McLane's literary craftsmanship is out; blood will tell.

Allan McLane Hamilton, *The Intimate Life of Alexander Hamilton*. Based chiefly upon original family letters and other documents, many of which have never been published. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911. 483 pp. With illustrations and facsimiles. \$3.50.

PARSON WEEMS' WASHINGTON.

George Washington (1732-1799) was a man of imposing physique (like his father), of a remarkably complete mental equipment and of good emotional control. He early showed a special interest in mathematics and at 16 began life as a surveyor of the extensive Fairfax lands in Virginia. Here he had the training that comes to any ambitious and intelligent man

from contact with elementary nature. In 1753 he was chosen to go to the frontier on the Ohio River to warn the French against encroachments, and the following year was sent with two companies of troops to enforce the demands of the British. In these dangerous expeditions he showed great energy and resource, but his troops were not strong enough. The next year he, as colonel, accompanied the English General Braddock, who was sent against the French with a much larger force. In successfully protecting Braddock's army from a complete catastrophe he showed extraordinary energy as a fighter. He was now made, at 23, commander of the Virginia forces; and thereafter, for two or three years, he protected the frontier of Virginia from the depredations of Indians. In 1759 he married Martha Danbridge (the widow Custis) and for 15 years lived the life of a planter and legislative representative. As the revolution was portending he early became a leader in the party of resistance. As a member of the first and second continental congresses, his knowledge of military affairs was preëminent, and when war broke out he was made commander-in-chief, and led the feeble Colonial Troops to eventual victory over the trained soldiers of Europe. His influence secured a quiet disbanding of the army, and the organization of a republican form of government. After the constitution was adopted he was elected first president. His good judgment enabled him to select the best plans for restoration of the finances, and to use the best method of securing regard for federal power. A conservative himself, he naturally awakened the organized opposition of

the radicals. He retired from the presidency after 8 years to his estate at Mount Vernon where he died at the age of 67 years.

While the interesting anecdotes of his boyhood told by Weems are generally discredited, there is no doubt of his reliability, earnestness and accuracy in his youth. His family stock was that of the first families of Virginia and he finds a close counterpart in his kinsman, Robert E. Lee; both men of poise but capable of expressing great emotions.

Mason Locke Weems, *A History of the Life and Death, Virtues and Exploits of General George Washington*. Phila.: J. B. Lippincott. 1918. A reprint of a children's classic. Herein are the stories of the cherry tree, of his paternal instruction as to design in creation. The book contains many of the quaint original illustrations. 288 pp. \$1.50.

MAXIMUM WAGE FOR ADOLESCENT BOYS.

A physician practicing in a munition area in England has called attention to the dangers resulting from war conditions for boys from 14 to 18 years of age. He believes that the source of the danger lies in the high wages, \$15 to \$20 a week, which the boys can obtain in munitions plants, combined with the absence of parental control, their fathers being in the army. "Practically unlimited supplies of money and cigarettes, lack of sleep through frequent visits to cinemas and music halls, and finally, in many cases a tendency to indulge in alcoholic drinks" have caused many mere boys to become physical and moral wrecks. He suggests "that no one under the age of 18 should be allowed to receive more than \$7.50 a week, and that the remainder should be held in trust till the war is over." "London Letter" in J. A. M. A. for June 15, 1918 (Vol. 70, p. 1876).

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SEPTEMBER, 1918.

NEWS ITEMS WANTED.

Members of the several training classes for field workers in eugenics, and those who have been employed by or closely associated with the Eugenics Record Office are urgently requested to send to the editor of the **EUGENICAL NEWS** memoranda concerning changes in their addresses and occupations. Notices of professional work and of personal activities are especially desired. All this will aid greatly in keeping the members of the continually growing body of eugenical workers in close touch with each other.

TRAINING CLASS FIELD TRIPS.

The Training Class for Field Workers in Eugenics for 1918 visited the following institutions and made the following field trips:

Tuesday, July 16, State Hospital for the Insane, Kings Park, N. Y. Clinic by the superintendent, Dr. Wm. C. Garvin.

Tuesday, July 23, State Hospital for the Insane, Central Islip, N. Y. Clinic by Dr. Mills.

Saturday, July 27, the Women's Reformatory, Bedford Hills, N. Y., the class being conducted through the institution by the disciplinarian, Miss Minnogue. On the afternoon of the same day Sing Sing Prison was inspected.

Tuesday, July 30. The Almshouse

and Home for Children of Suffolk County at Yaphank. This trip was in the nature of a self-conducted clinic on the part of the students, who were permitted to visit with the inmates.

Thursday, August 1, The Brunswick Home for the Feeble-minded, at Amityville, N. Y., the day being spent in making mental tests of the inmates.

Tuesday, August 6, Randall's Island, N. Y. In the morning the Institution for Defectives was inspected; in the afternoon the House of Refuge was visited. In both institutions ample opportunity was provided for examining the inmates. At the House of Refuge the superintendent, Colonel Barber, provided special facilities for examining the work of his institution.

Wednesday, August 7, Kings Park State Hospital was again visited for the purpose of selecting cases for practical field work. The day was spent in examining patients and their hospital records. Then the day following, Thursday, August 8, was spent in the field, doing practical family history field work on the cases examined the day before.

ACCESSIONS TO THE ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 2.

GENEALOGIES, 1.

GENEALOGICAL CARDS, 44.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 9.

FAMILY DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL TRAITS, 1.

FIELD REPORTS:

Willis Clark; description 59, charts 3, individuals 66.

Mrs. A. H. Estabrook; charts 2, individuals 43.

Estella M. Hughes; description 24, charts 12, individuals 324.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

On August 26th Mrs. Edith Atwood Davis '14 sent in 40 pages of first hand field work done in Switzer-

land Co., Ind. This work included 34 pages of description, 6 charts and 361 individuals.

On Aug. 5th Mr. E. D. Churchill of the Harvard Medical School deposited with the Eugenics Record Office an interesting study of a cacogonic family of McLean Co., Ill.

PERSONALS.

The marriage of Dr. Harry Wolven Crane, '15, to Mabel Ensworth Goudge is announced.

Miss Edith G. Donnelly, '12, is taking a training course for health officer at Mt. Holyoke College.

Miss Marion Sweet, '16, is working as Chief Technician at the Worcester City Hospital, Worcester, Mass.

Miss Esther C. Cook, '16, is taking the special six months' Training Course for Psychiatric Social Work at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Dr. Aaron J. Rosanoff, psychiatrist at the Kings Park State Hospital, who entered the governmental service as Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Major in the same service. He is stationed at Plattsburg. Dr. Rosanoff is especially interested in those cases of so-called "shell shock," from overseas.

Ruth Stocking, '12, was married June 10 to Dr. Vernon Lynch, of the Amer. Univ. Exper. Sta. On July 24 Mrs. Lynch was placed in charge of the Library in the Research Division, Chemical Warfare Section, N. A. at the Amer. Univ. Exper. Sta. Her husband, Dr. Lynch, who was assistant physiologist in the Pharmacological Research Division, Chemical Warfare Section, N. A., and who had been working on war gases at the Amer. Univ. Exper. Station, was killed July 25, 1918. Mrs. Lynch's address is 5516 Wisconsin Ave., Chevy Chase, Md.

PERSISTENCE OF FAMILY TRAITS.

The library of the Eugenics Record Office has received from the author, Mrs. Eleanor Bradley Peters, of Brooklyn, N. Y., two volumes entitled "Bradley of Essex County" and "Peters of New England."

In her summary of "Bradley traits" she says: "They are of large bone and heavy build, of great height, superb carriage and striking appearance. What she has been accustomed to consider the Bradley coloring is a dark greenish-gray or brownish eye, rather dark brown hair and sallow complexion, though she admits that she knew the older members of the family after their youth had passed. Accompanying the fine appearance of the Bradleys was a strong and sterling character and a disposition of great mildness. Their intellectual qualifications were also of a high order." The Peters were generally "fair even to excess, with blue eyes, brown or light hair, regular features and the long straight Peters nose. Hands and feet were usually small, always shapely; the former with long fingers, the latter narrow." Stature is variable, but "tall or short, the one true stamp is the bullet head. This is found everywhere, accompanied, whatever the other traits, by a sound and practical mind, a great sense of humor and real wit." Other persisting traits are a retentive memory and independent cast of mind. She gives instances of striking resemblance between members of the family who need to trace back five or six generations before the common ancestor is found and names many independent witnesses to the prevalence of the above-mentioned traits. She subscribes to the belief of an earlier historian of this family that "the more one studies histories

and races and families the more one must be convinced of the marked and permanent influence of blood despite all the crossings by intermarriage." Such opinion based on years of study of a particular family is without doubt of great value and deserving of our credence. It is held by many, if not most genealogists, who often claim they can trace from generation to generation the persistence of some character for which their earliest known ancestor was distinguished. That some characters do so persist would appear to be supported by the evidence. However there is here a wide and promising field for the close study of traits, physical and mental, and the painstaking analysis of types of mating to determine the extent of transmission of these so-called family traits.

THE FAMILIES OF ABBE AND ABBEY.

This genealogy furnishes much evidence for the genetic foundations of eminence. Besides many instances of similar abilities occurring in closely related members of the family, it shows lines of marked ability of definite type extending through many generations.

As an illustration of the former we may take the branch which produced E. A. Abbey, the celebrated rural painter. This gift is first noted in Abbey's grandfather, a merchant and type-founder of Philadelphia, who is described as a man of fine artistic feeling, who spent many a day at his easel. Of his only brother it is said that he had "much artistic talent," though he was a painter by trade, with a son who was likewise a painter. This merchant's cousins were artisans with certain artistic elements, where one, a jeweler, was

also a fine musician and intelligent florist, with a son who became a dramatic manager of some distinction. Abbey's father, though a merchant, inherited the gift for painting, while his brother was an artist and followed the profession of law.

Many of the characteristics which marked Cleveland Abbe, the meteorologist, appear to be a heritage through his maternal ancestry. His mother was Charlotte Colgate, a granddaughter of one of the two brothers who founded the Colgate Company. Both "were noted for strong characteristics that marked their children, while of their grandchildren, perhaps James and Charlotte who married George Waldo Abbe preserved most perfectly the family peculiarities and traits." George Waldo Abbe was a merchant who gave himself largely to philanthropic effort. The characteristics of the maternal line appear strongly in the children of these two; in daughters in marked scholarly tastes, and in a brother of Cleveland, distinguished as a surgeon and author of many scientific treatises. Of his three sons, one is a geographer continuing somewhat in the line of his father, a second is an attorney, and a third a surgeon, like his uncle known for his original work on the application of radium to medicine.

Another eminent branch arises through the marriage of Rachel Abbe to Samuel McClellan, who was Brigadier General of the Continental Forces in the Revolutionary War. She was known for her enthusiastic support of the patriot cause. At the call for troops she fitted out her husband and his horsemen, then set out a row of memorial trees in honor of the occasion. One of their sons was brigade

major in the militia; another, James, who married Eunice Eldridge, daughter of an army officer, had a son who became a famous surgeon, who in turn was father of Arthur McClellan, a major in the Civil War, and of George B. McClellan, Commander of the Army of the Potomac in the same war. Another brother and his son are eminent as surgeons and writers of medical treatises.

ARISTOGENESIS.

"Great men are not born among fools," wrote Carlyle. "When a great soul rises up, it is generally in a place where there has been much hidden worth and intelligence at work for a long time." We might paraphrase this in the more cumbersome if more exact terminology of the eugenicist and say: Superior endowment occurs by the segregation of factors in the crossing of aristogenic strains—a process we may denominate Aristogenesis.

Family history studies in which the quantitative evaluation of traits and their distribution in successive generations have been determined, demonstrate this process, and much evidence can be found for it in genealogies. Thus in the Chad Browne Memorial we find many instances of vigorous personalities arising by the coming together of vigorous stocks as shown by their various types of leadership in the early history of Rhode Island. It is chiefly noteworthy for the appearance of four brothers who were distinguished for financial ability and the furthering of educational and reform projects of their day. Because of their munificent benefactions, their name was given to Brown University.

Chad Browne, the founder, held offices of responsibility in the infant

colony and was described by Roger Williams as "that Holy man of God, who with myself brought the others to a oneness decision." His son succeeded to his offices and leadership, and married Mary Holmes of a family known for their conscientious devotion to principle, her father having been the first martyr to religious belief in New England. Their son James, while an example "of piety and meekness" was not lacking in acquisitiveness. He married Mary Harris whose forbears united high intellectual ability with a powerful will, and it was their two sons, James and Obadiah, who in establishing the commercial house of Brown, laid the foundations of the family fortune.

One of these brothers married into a family known for business acumen, his wife's grandfather having been the wealthiest merchant of his day. It is this marriage which produced the four brothers who greatly extended the business and out of their accumulations gave "liberally to every worthy enterprise of their time, in which they were usually leaders or active co-operators." For thirty years one or more of them were prominent members of the General Assembly. One stands out as pre-eminent in business sagacity, "a man of magnificent projects and extraordinary enterprise." Two showed in addition tastes for scientific and philosophical speculation, giving themselves largely to teaching or research in later life, while two were prominently identified with such reforms as the abolition of slavery. We are accordingly led to the conclusion that it was the very general occurrence of the aristogenic traits which lie at the foundation of these types of ability, that made possible their appearance in such generous measure in these brothers.

A FERTILE FIELD FOR EUGENICS.

A recent communication from George H. Hanton, Esing Hua College, Peking, China, informs us that the Record of Family Traits of the Eugenics Record Office, which, as formerly noted in the EUGENICAL NEWS, was translated into Chinese, was issued to the extent of 20,000 copies. Professor Danton states that the immediate problem of China is roads and railroads, that the people, unable to travel from one section of the country to another, do not build up a common language. He looks forward to the time when China will become acquainted with herself through travel and then that the existing family system can be broken up. He mentions the problems of early marriages, high birth rate and frightful infant mortality made almost necessary on account of the great population and limited food supply. According to Mr. Danton the Chinese are not stolid, as so often thought by foreigners. "They are as highstrung as the proverbial Latin, and as nervous as an over-stimulation of sex for generations can make them. . . . If the fundamental principles of eugenics can be disseminated in the country, good will be done, but we can do very little until the women are brought out and educated. As long as they are in such a state that marriage is their only outlook, and that often concubinage seems to them a desirable thing, we can make little headway. It will take years." In China "two people of the same surname never marry, but actually this is of little value. There are very few surnames in the country, but the number of people in each is so large that it is easy to avoid intermarriage." The desire for descendants appears to overshadow all else.

Thus China with her peculiar family system is an especially fertile field for eugenics. If in the expected forthcoming rejuvenation of this country eugenics—the biological evolution of pedigrees—is able to get in on the ground floor it will most probably exert a great influence for good.

A CENSUS OF THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE IN N. Y.

The Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency of the New York State Board of Charities has prepared a 5 x 8 inch card for recording the name, the individual record, and analysis of traits, as well as family connections of the mental defectives of New York. The card is so arranged that the entries can be made by checking or punching. It is printed on blue paper for females and on white paper for males. The idea is to prepare a condensed and permanent record of the state's mentally defective residents. If this census can be kept up to date, and the data called for by the card fairly accurately obtained, such a census will be of immense value to the state not only in handling the present problem of mental defect, but in putting into effect any scheme which it may later develop for preventing the reproduction of degenerate stock.

HYPER-MORONIC.

Departures From Type.—Most people who come to live in the West love to compare people and things there with those in the East. Susie, a colored cook, was no exception.

"No, ma'am," she said to her mistress, "the colored people out here ain't the same. They's more like Hawaiians and Indians. They don't appear like they was the true Anglo-Saxon type."—Ladies' Home Journal.

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VOL. III.

OCTOBER, 1918.

NO. 10.

A MERCHANT PRINCE.

Stephen Girard, born May 20, 1750, near Bordeaux, France, became the wealthiest merchant prince of his time in the United States. His father was a merchant who had served two years in the French navy and commanded, on occasion, his own ships. He traded especially with the West Indies and thither Stephen went as cabin boy in one of his father's vessels when he was only 14 years old. At 23 he was licensed to act as master or pilot of any kind of merchant ship. In 1774 he took a cargo, in which he had an interest, to Haiti, failed to sell it for sufficient to repay what he had borrowed on it, and fearing a debtor's prison should he return to Bordeaux, bought a cargo of sugar and coffee and went with it to New York. He sold his cargo at a profit, became captain for a New York firm and in 1776, as half-owner of a "bateau," settled in Philadelphia. Despite the war he made a few voyages to the West Indies. He married a Pennsylvania lady (who remained childless), took the oath of allegiance and became established as a merchant. His French connections became commercial agents for him and he embarked on the sea of maritime commerce in which he continued for 55 years. He acquired a fleet of ships, and replaced those that were seized or wrecked. Losses he had, indeed, but his profits were greatly superior. He purchased carefully and sent cargoes to China and to India as well as to Europe and South America. He was a "bold and adventurous trader," who invested his

gains in government bonds, established a private bank and purchased real estate. At his death in 1831 his estate was estimated at about \$7,000,000.

Girard was evidently a hyperkinetic of no slight degree. He had a drive which kept him at work into his eighty-second year. He had much self approbation as is shown in his letter to his brother in which he writes that "my good conduct, activity and love of work have placed me in a situation which merits the approval of my fellow citizens." He was autocratic, as when he required his brother in France to send to him at Philadelphia those nephews of whose course of education he disapproved. Education was indeed his hobby, and this hobby led him to leave the huge residuum of his estate to found a college for orphaned boys. Another of his ideas was to live, in his later years of opulence, on "ship biscuit and vegetables"; still again to provide in his will that the precincts of his college should never be entered by a clergyman.

But on the other hand he had a seclusiveness and a thoroughness which are not ordinarily found in hyperkinetics. Moreover, at the time of two yellow fever epidemics in Philadelphia, he personally helped relieve the sick, while he stopped his subscription to a daily paper which counseled those who could to leave the city in order to escape the plague.

John B. McMaster. 1918. *The Life and Times of Stephen Girard, mariner and merchant.* Phila. and N. Y.: Lipincott. 2 vols. 409 and 481 pp. The book contains much historical matter of the period in American history. \$5.00.

WOOLNER, THE VISUALIST.

Thomas Woolner was born at Hadleigh in Suffolk, England, December 17, 1825. Already at 13 years he showed such talent in artistic reproduction that his father reluctantly yielded to the boy's desire and sent him to study under the painter Behnes and later under the latter's brother, the sculptor, William Behnes. His talent developed rapidly. At 19, he exhibited a lifesize group, "Death of Boadicea," which was praised. As his typical work, he developed sculptural groups of figures, and a number of medallions, portraits and bas-reliefs. He also made a number of marble busts of such men as Richard Cobden, John Henry Newman, Thomas Carlyle, W. E. Gladstone, Charles Darwin, John Hunter, Alfred Tennyson, also statues of the Queen and many of the royalty. His sculpture is almost classical in its purity and loveliness. He died after an operation, Oct. 7, 1892.

Woolner was above all a visualist. Beauty of form aroused the intensest interest and joy in him. As a very small boy, he could not refrain from collecting beetles and grasshoppers; and he used to catch butterflies, nip a small piece out of the wing, and let them fly again. In his walks in the country, it is the form of the trees and the vines that attracts his attention. On his sea voyage, the flying fish and the phosphorescent foam are what he writes about. In Australia, it is the trees and parrots and ants that excite his attention. In later years, he constantly visited the Zoölogical Gardens. This love of form showed itself also in his neat handwriting in boyhood. But neat handwriting speaks also of self-control.

Woolner was a hypokinetic. He was

conscientious in his work and sought perfection in it. Yet he had periods of racy conversation and was an excellent raconteur. Like most hypokinetics, he loved and hated deeply. "He was the uncompromising foe of shams, of claptrap, and of superficiality." His hypokinetic reactions grew with years, as they are wont to do, and in his later life he became somewhat embittered and appeared to the outer world, stern.

Woolner was wont to express himself at times, in a sort of Whitmanian blank verse, and expressed his loftiest ideals in this way. He is author of the poems: "My Beautiful Lady," "Pygmalion," "Silenus," "Tiresias," "Nelly Dale," "Children," and "The Wife"; also of the essays: "William Mulready" and "William Collins" and the tale: "A Sea Story."

There was apparently a nomadic streak in Woolner which led him at 27, to undertake a voyage to Australia and there to engage in gold-mining—an adventure that brought him little gold. He was repeatedly breaking his work in England for a trip to the Continent by sea; he felt the need of these trips and his spirits were revived by them.

Woolner was highly developed socially and made and kept his friends, writing them in chatty fashion of the world of nature and art that so interested him; and some of his most constant correspondents were women like Mrs. Tennyson and Jane Carlyle. He was evidently stimulated by social contact.

Thomas Woolner, R. A. Sculptor and Poet. His Life in Letters by his daughter, Amy Woolner. N. Y. Dutton & Co., 1917. 352 pp. A beautiful printed book, containing many reproductions of Woolner's art. \$6.00.

"THE MALE BIRTH RATE AND THE WAR."

In J. A. M. A., June 1, 1918, p. 1619, mention is made, "of the increase of male births in proportion to female that has taken place during the war. The figures are 1,049 males to 1,000 females during 1916 against 1,033 to 1,000 in the preceding five years, and the proportion is the highest recorded during the last half century. In the Daily Mail, a woman physician, Dr. Arabella Kenealy, discussing the problem how to raise the male birth rate, accepts the explanation that it is nature's method of compensating for male losses of life in the war, and she gives a very interesting explanation. She expounds the view that sex is determined by the relative vital power of the parents. When the vital power is greater in the father, daughters predominate; when in the mother, sons. As men make greater efforts as bread winners she thinks that women's power is more conserved and thus she accounts for the preponderance of male births. The father being thus in a special sense the parent of the daughter and the mother of the son, each sex inherits preponderantly from the other. Parental power is not available for output but is locked up in the constitution—invested vital capital, not vital income available for expenditure. But just as to meet an increase of daily expenditure one may have to realize investments, so to meet increased bodily or mental activity one must draw on constitutional capital by converting vital investments into vital currency. Now the stress of war falls most heavily on men, and to meet the strain they draw on their vital reserves, hence their parental power is diminished in comparison with women, and

male births increase. Dr. Kenealy stated that the strain—educational, athletic and industrial—put of late years on adolescent girls has raised the female birth rate by decreasing women's maternal power and thus relatively increasing men's paternal power. In the cultured classes particularly, she finds that strenuous games during the years of development have so weakened women's constitutional and maternal power as to cause a huge excess of girl births. By forbidding all strenuous activities, social or athletic, before and after marriage, Dr. Kenealy states that she has frequently succeeded in securing male offspring in patients whose stock had for generations produced girls exclusively." (London Letter, J. A. M. A., Sept. 7, 1918, Vol. 74, p. 824.)

HEREDITARY TENDENCY TO FORM NERVE TUMORS.

In the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences for August 15, 1918, Dr. C. B. Davenport reports that neurofibromatosis is highly hereditary. While found in only about one in two thousand cases that present themselves to the medical profession for skin diseases, there are many instances in which two to six members of one family are affected. It is not an infectious disease, for only blood relatives show the same symptoms. There is no sex limitation; of 243 affected persons 56.8 per cent. are males. The usual form of the inheritance is a typical dominant, though occasionally displaying a failure of dominance. Removal of the tumors is often followed by malignant growths at the same spot, thus suggesting an inheritable basis of cancers in general. The complete paper will be published jointly with Dr. A. S. Preiser.

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NOVEMBER, 1918.

FIELD WORKERS APPOINTED.

The following appointments have been made from the 1918 Field Workers' Training Class at Cold Spring Harbor:

Miss Laura Teitelbaum, '18, of Newark, N. J., to the Foxboro State Hospital for Inebriates at Foxboro, Mass., under the direction of Dr. Albert C. Thomas.

Mr. H. A. Boger, '18, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Central Islip State Hospital for the Insane, at Central Islip, Long Island, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. G. A. Smith.

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

TOWN HISTORY, 1.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 2.

FIELD REPORTS:

Florence Armstrong; description, 64, charts, 29; individuals, 734.

Willis Clark; description, 20; charts, 2; individuals, 30.

Mildred Covert; description, 37; charts, 3; individuals, 76.

Mabel Earle; description, 49; charts, 9; individuals, 239.

Bertha Pfister; description, 57; charts, 11; individuals, 638.

Ethel Thayer; description, 7.

The field reports came from the following institutions:

Gowanda State Homeopathic Hospital, Collins, N. Y. (88 pgs.).

Whittier State School for Boys, Whittier, Cal. (62 pgs.).

State Institution for the Feeble-minded of Eastern Pa., Spring City, Pa. (68 pgs.).

Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y. (7 pgs.).

PERSONALS.

Dr. Anna E. Steffen, '12, is now Assistant Resident Physician at the Long Island Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Dr. H. H. Laughlin was called home early in September on account of the illness of his mother whose death occurred on the morning of September 20th.

Mr. A. E. Hamilton, formerly field lecturer for the Eugenics Record Office, spent Sunday, September 22, at the Office. His present address is 324 West 103d St., New York City.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Ethel H. Thayer, '13, to Harvey Albert Sweetser, of Brockton, Mass. Mr. Sweetser is now at Camp Lee, Va., in the Central Officers' Training School.

"CASE STUDIES IN MENTAL DEFECT."

The last Eugenics and Social Welfare Bulletin (No. XIV) of the New York State Board of Charities deals almost entirely with abnormalities in the social fabric arising from hereditary mental defect.

The report which is compiled by Miss Marion Collins, is based on the study of thirty-two children in the Rome State Custodial Asylum and includes a careful examination of the traits and abilities of the parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and sibs of these children.

Practically every one of the thirty-

two children studied illustrates the product of defective heredity; twenty-eight of the thirty-two show neuro-pathic inheritance (in three cases the inheritance was not clear and in one case it was not known). In three cases both of the parents were feeble-minded with the expected high degree of feeble-mindedness in the offspring; twenty-one of the mothers were found to be feeble-minded and one subnormal, while eight of the fathers are classed as low normals or subnormals. Of the two hundred members of the fraternities of these children 53.6 per cent. are feeble-minded and 11.4 per cent. are subnormal or border-line cases. Three of the entire two hundred are above average and forty-six are of normal intelligence.

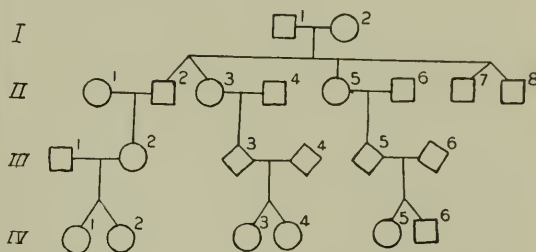
From an eugenical point of view, schedules 1, 2, 3 of the Study are of especial interest.

NATURAL APTITUDE AND AVIATION.

The relationship between natural aptitude and successful occupation stands out very clearly in training our aviators for the war. The rigid examinations given them in order to determine the stability of their senses and circulatory processes under severe strain experienced in flying are too well known to enter further comment. Recently Major William L. Kenly, Director of Military Aëronautics, after describing the early training of the men and their course in the various types of aërial work, said: "Finally, depending upon the man's characteristics, he is specialized as a pursuit pilot, an observation pilot, for day or night bombing, long distance reconnaissance, or photographic work."

THE PENDLETON TWINS.

New England papers have been publishing an account of a remarkable family of twins, one pair of whom recently celebrated their ninety-first birthday. The accompanying chart will show the distribution of the twins in the family so far as may be determined from the newspaper accounts. The twins II. 2-3 are the pair who are now 91 years old, active and in good health for their age. IV. 1-2 are



identical twins, 24 years old and so similar that their father has been at times mistaken in distinguishing them. II. 7-8 lived to the ages of 55 and 71 years each. None of the other twins are living.

CANTONESE IMMIGRANTS.

According to the Medical Record for Aug. 24, 1918 (Vol. 94, p. 337), Valenzuela, chief of the Mexican Department of Public Health, writing in the Mexican Bulletin of Public Health for May 31, 1918, urges the imperative necessity for checking the immigration into Mexico of undesirables from all over the world and especially of the Cantonese. The latter can bring such diseases as cholera, bubonic plague, and trachoma. Relatively few of the Chinese women come with them so they consequently mix freely with the Mexican women, and as a result there is great danger that a new mixed race, unhealthy and of low morale and ideals, may arise.

MODIFIABILITY OF SALIENT TRAITS.

The Pomeroy Family has long been known as an illustration of the inheritance of mechanical skill. N. S. Dodge, writing in 1848, describes Eltweed Pomeroy, the founder of the family in America, as a mechanic who was given a grant of 1,000 acres of land by the Province of Massachusetts Bay on condition of his establishing his business as a gunsmith within its bounds. He further gives "the curious fact that among seven generations that succeeded him, there has been lacking at no time in the direct branch of descent, a follower of the original trade."

A later writer on this family, W. W. Rodman, goes more fully into their salient traits and offers some interesting suggestions as to the modifications which these traits have undergone through out-marriage. We quote from the *New Englander and Yale Review* for September, 1889. "The most obvious or at least the most generally recognized Pomeroy trait is executive ability, the power of doing things. This in the most definite form would seem to be physical or mechanical ability. It may include the performance of anything requiring strength, skill, or dexterity. By further extension the term becomes much more comprehensive and less definite. Primarily it is not a logical quality. It may not include the power to reason and explain the matter. It is not didactic. Neither is it imaginative. It pertains to the concrete rather than the abstract. The typical Pomeroy does not make a good teacher. An influence received from some other quarter, as for instance, the blood of a Strong, a Sheldon, or a Dwight has proved itself, however, most effective in

that direction. One reason that they do not make good teachers is that they see through a process too quickly. They lose sight of the intermediate steps and cannot explain them to another. Many a Pomeroy woman finds it easier to do something in her kitchen than to explain the process to her servant. She may show how the thing is done, but she cannot state the process in words. . . . Roughly speaking, the sphere of the Pomeroy may be said to be things rather than thoughts. The power of abstraction and the gifts thence depending are not eminent in this family. Scientific acumen, lofty imagination, and philosophical speculation do not appear. When these gifts show themselves we may be sure there have been turned into the vital stream some new elements."

The writer gives examples of the effect of marriage into the Bancroft, the Lyman and the Dwight stocks, and as a conspicuous illustration of the modification of fundamental traits, that of President Theodore Dwight Woolsey. His descent was as follows: Mehitable Pomeroy, granddaughter of Eltweed, married John King, of a family of tanners. Their daughter married Colonel Timothy Dwight, a man "in high esteem for his talents and worth" but very unlike the staid and quiet Pomeroy. "There was fire in his very blood. He had a heart so full of flash and flame in action that his manners were sometimes overborne by his feelings." His son married Mary Edwards, the daughter of Jonathan Edwards, the most eminent divine and metaphysician in New England, "thus bringing another new departure for Pomeroy blood." Their daughter married William Woolsey, an eminent merchant, and it was one of their

sons, President Woolsey, who was so "extraordinary an instance of intellectual development as might seem to defy classification with the Pomeroyes." However, in his case too, the executive ability was conspicuous but found its sphere in the effective handling of the abstruse problems of science, of metaphysics and international law.

This study is richly suggestive of the field awaiting the student of human genetics. The determination of germinal aptitude in a given family and the search for the rise of aptitudes new to the family, through fortunate matings, should prove far more fascinating than the establishment of a claim to a remote and more or less mythical ancestor. A few such studies carefully made would go far to show how every marriage in a family is a matter of vital concern to its future and serve to inculcate proper regard for this future in the choice of marriage mates by its rising generation.

THE FIELD OF GENEALOGY.

Cleveland Abbe, who was joint author of "The Families of Abbe and Abbey," clearly conceived the possible biological uses of genealogy. In his aim to make it a contribution to the study of heredity he included many available photographs and added as much as "practicable on the personal characteristics of its members." He believed that "the study of any good, clean family will bring out facts just as well worth following up for the development of the personality of the nation as are the facts brought out by the work of criminologists and social workers in the field of the mentally deficient, which show the immense value to the country of the study of inheritance of traits that increase

state expenses for caring for such defectives."

The Abbeys are a race of soldiers, path-finders and pioneer settlers. From their first homes in Salem and Wenham, they went out to new homes in Connecticut, and as settlements were extended into the interior, we find them going up the Connecticut Valley, turning westward with the on-moving tide of exploration through central New York, then on to Ohio, still later to Michigan and eventually across the continent. Everywhere "true to type" we find them identified with the best influences and prominent in the founding of industrial and educational institutions.

Cleveland Abbe was himself an illustrious example of this pioneering instinct. Slight in physique, diffident and mild in personal bearing to the point of self-effacement, he yet possessed the daring imagination, the energy and enthusiasm in new enterprise characteristic of the pioneer. These abilities conceived and put into operation the multitudinous daily observations on which is founded our National Weather Service, and gave him world-leadership in turning hitherto untouched resources of untold value to the public weal.

"A POSSIBLE FACTOR OF DEGENERACY."

Dr. T. J. Downing in the New York Med. Journ., Vol. 108, pp. 103-105 (July 20, 1918), expresses the belief that three factors in the present war will prevent any such deterioration of the race as cannot be made good in a few generations, but thinks that a grave danger to the race still remains. The three factors which he considers are making for the preservation of the race are: "superselection for the

race when the women outnumber the men; eighty-five per cent. of our soldier boys will return after the war, racially and parentally non-debilitated, if not virgin;" and (since acquired qualities are not inherited) "the young men who remain at home have the same racial vigor and parental potentialities, as compared with the returning soldiers." The danger lies in the possibility of mixing the two skull types, the dolichocephalic and the brachycephalic. Dr. Downing states that the degeneracy which followed the wars of Egypt, Asia Minor and Middle Europe was due to such mixing. He suggests as a result of the mixing sometimes one of these "super-crystallized" hereditary types and sometimes the other may predominate, with consequent variation in the cranio-cerebral base and resultant disharmony of structure and function, followed by asymmetry and degeneracy. The danger, then, of racial degeneracy and racial retrogression after the present war he believes to lie in the possibility that through religion and commerce, the idealism of universal democracy, world-wide socialism, and the practical annihilation of distance, the long-headed races of western Europe and America may "invite or permit a migration of the mixed or broad skull types," and that this would be followed by centuries of retrogression.

"WAR'S EFFECT ON EUGENICS."

"An Italian scientist has just published a book in which he expresses the opinion that eugenically the war will cause an improvement. He says that if the war ends next year there will be in England 121 women between the ages of 24 and 44 years to every 100 men between the same ages; in 1910 the proportion was 108-100.

In France there will be 124 women of the above ages to every 100 men. In Germany there will be 199 women to every 100 men. His reason for asserting that this condition will lead to eugenic improvement is that every man will have a larger selection of women from which to choose and he will be likely to choose the healthiest and the strongest." (The Medical Record, Aug. 24, 1918, Vol. 94, p. 338.)

NOTES AND NEWS.

A case of true poly-syndactylism is reported by Maurice Klippel and Etienne Rabaud in the *Nouvelle Iconographie de la Salpêtrière*, Vol. 27, pp. 246-250. The patient, a man of 35, belongs to a family many members of which are affected; namely, his mother and grandmother, two of his ten brothers and sisters, and one of his two children. Four of his brothers and sisters died in infancy and there is no report as to whether they were or were not affected.

The September number (Vol. XXXIV, No. 3, p. 73) of the North Carolina Health Bulletin states that "The statistics obtained from the medical examination of the men in the first draft revealed the fact that more than one-fourth of our male population in the prime of life (21-31), was physically defective and unfit for military duty."

An analysis of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's tables of the "Hyde family in America," published in the *Journal of Heredity* for July, 1917, indicates that in normal stock there is a comparatively high correlation between longevity and large families (those of from nine to ten children). This relation finds its origin in the fact that such families come from a vigorous stock, and so inherit great vigor, vitality, and a resistant constitution.

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NO. 11.

THE "BLOOD" OF A PATRIOT.

Henry Wisner was born at Goshen, Orange County, New York, about 1720. As a youth he helped on his father's extensive farm. He developed into a forceful and energetic young man with a pleasing personality.

Between the ages of 39 and 49 years he was a member of the New York Colonial Assembly and was later defeated by the Tories who controlled the Legislature until the outbreak of the Revolution. In 1774 Wisner devoted himself with energy to the patriot cause and in that year was chosen by his county to attend the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Here he voted against submission to England. He was chosen delegate to the Second Continental Congress which met in Philadelphia, May, 1775. He voted for independence on July 2d, 1776, while his colleagues from New York refrained from voting. He was a member of the Provincial Council of New York State and took an active part in drawing up the constitution of the State. In January, 1776, he submitted to the Provincial Council a plan for manufacturing gunpowder. He began to make it in March and was soon operating two mills. He supplied the armies in the field throughout the war. He served long as State Senator. In 1778 he was appointed on a committee of five to fix on a place in the Highlands for fortifications. The committee selected West Point. He died at his birthplace, 1790, full of honors.

Wisner is said to have been a man of clear, strong mind, energetic and determined, ardent and bold, enthusiastic, even fanatical, and with abund-

ant initiative. He was a natural leader of men.

He had a brother, John, who was a commissioned officer in the French War and in the Revolution and the owner of 2000 acres of land.

Henry Wisner's son, Henry, Junior, entered heartily into the plans and the work of his father. In 1775 he was commissioned captain and fought in the battle of White Plains. In 1776 he was elected to the Provincial Congress of New York and for many years thereafter was assemblyman. He managed the powder mills and was one of the committee to obstruct the navigation of the Hudson River against British ships. In December, 1776, he was sent on a tour of inspection of the militia and finding them starving commandeered a herd of cattle. A first cousin was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War and the founder and planner of the city of Elmira, New York.

Henry Wisner, Sr., was the son of Hendrick Wisner and his wife, Mary Shaw "of New England." Hendrick operated an extensive farm. Little is known of Mary Shaw. Hendrick Wisner was a son of Johanes Weesner, a Swiss soldier of fortune who, having fought under the Duke of Marlborough, was rewarded with a home in America. He was thrifty, industrious and given to accumulating land and other property.

This initiative, energy and thrift of the Wisners thus played an important part in the early development of the United States.

G. Franklin Wisner: The Wisners in America. 270 pp., 73 pedigree charts. Good index. Published by the author, Baltimore, Maryland. \$5.

PHYLOGENY OF THE "HUN."

Himself a striking example of hereditary traits, a former friend of the Kaiser and a student of history, Poultney Bigelow points out the parallelism between Genseric, "the first Prussian Kaiser," and the latest one. Little is known of Genseric's origin (except that he was an illegitimate son of King Guderic), his youth, or the details of his personality. But this account of him and his fellow warriors makes it clear that the traits in warfare which the Prussians have shown in the current war and which have horrified the world beyond measure should not have surprised us had we been familiar with the teachings of history. Genseric sought a "place in the sun" and he and his "army" set out on a wandering expedition that carried them to the Pillars of Hercules, and along the African shore to Carthage. Genseric advanced by making treaties of friendship and peace with the nations in his path and then breaking them after opposition had thus been disarmed. After transforming Carthage into a German city Genseric moved on Rome. The gates were opened to him as a guest of the city, on his promise to spare all Christian sanctuaries. Once in the city rape, slaughter and looting proceeded unrestrained. Churches and temples were stripped of their store of gold and silver and Genseric carried back to Carthage thousands of young girls, the empress and her two Imperial daughters.

Genseric died at Carthage at an advanced age and left an empire to his son, Huneric, who ruled cruelly and persecuted in the name of religion.

The Vandals increased in wealth and luxury and in half a century more were defeated by the Roman, Belisarius, and soon every vestige of Prussia seemed to be wiped out of Africa.

But the visitor to modern Tunis sees some blue eyes and blond hair among the natives—surviving, unblended, traits of the Nordic settlement there.

Poultney Bigelow: 1918. *Genseric, King of the Vandals and first Prussian Kaiser.* N. Y. Putnam's Sons. 207 pp. \$1.50.

FOCH, THE STRATEGIST.

Ferdinand Foch was born Aug. 4, 1851, at Tarbes, in the Pyrenees, where his father held an administrative post. At sixteen he studied under clerical teachers, whose religious influence still persists. At twenty he entered the *École Polytechnique* at Metz where he showed a marked talent for the precise studies, such as geometry and logic. He was an enthusiastic student of Napoleon and his times.

At twenty-five Foch was an artillery officer. He was promoted rapidly and was admitted to the *École de Guerre* as a student, becoming later, in 1896, an instructor there. In 1907 he was made brigadier general and at the outbreak of the war he was in command of an army corps with his headquarters at Nancy. When the danger to Paris overshadowed the threat of invasion on the Moselle, Foch was moved by Joffre to that part of the enemy's line that was nearest Paris, and there he launched a counter offensive that rolled the Teutons back. This he did by throwing the army corps upon that vital point in the great battle of the Marne.

As a teacher Foch "was an enthusiast, almost a fanatic. His patriotism and his profession merged into a splendid effort of intellect in which his students delighted." He laid stress on the supreme importance of the commander and then on discipline. He insisted on the principle of massing of troops so as to give strength and economy of forces. Also the

enemy must be put in a strategic and tactical "hole" so as to deprive him of liberty of action. In reference to his theory of war a distinguished French officer says of him: "First, he lays down the position that to estimate only material factors is a mistake. . . . War is not an exact science, it is a terrifying and passionate drama."

This Foch, the scholar, professor, theorist is the commander who provided the strategy that has won the war.

R. M. Johnston: 1918. General Foch, An Appreciation. Boston; Houghton, Mifflin. 54 pp. \$1.00.

WAR INFANTS—A NEW TYPE.

The J. A. M. A. for Aug. 31, 1918, quoting from "The Medical Officer" contains a note to the effect that a discussion as to whether a new type of infant has been produced by the war has been carried on for some time in Germany. The majority of writers contend that the war has not produced a new type but that it has caused an increase in the number of excitable infants and those that are underweight, of slow development, and hard to rear. A Charlottenburg doctor states that he has observed a distinctly new type of infant both in private practice and at welfare clinics. They are described as being not actually ailing but small, thin, delicate, backward in growth, with a wrinkled skin suggestive rather of old age than infancy. They are not prematurely born, as the description given would suggest, but underdeveloped at the time of birth. A constant restlessness accompanied by automatic grasping movements is noted as a characteristic feature of this type of infant, and the condition is attributed to the anxiety and nervous strain endured by the mothers, as well as to the restricted diet of insufficient and unsuitable food.

MORTALITY IN WARTIME.

In his speech at the meeting of the Prudential Assurance Company on March 7th Sir Thomas Dewey, the Chairman, stated that before the war—in 1913—the mortality experience of the Company exactly reproduced that of the latest Census Table, particularly at the military ages. At the age of 21 the mortality rate in 1915 was five times that of the pre-war experience; in 1916 nine times; and in 1917, twelve times. In 1913 the rate of mortality for men of 21 was rather less than four per 1000; in 1915, 20; in 1916, 38; and in 1917, 48. Last year the rate of mortality for men of 20 was equal to that of men of 64. (Med. Press and Circular, Mar.)

SUICIDE IN WAR-TIMES.

Figures from the report of the Registrar-General for England and Wales are quoted to show that there has been a remarkable diminution in the number of suicides, especially among men. "Among women the suicide rate at ages 20 to 55 showed a marked reduction on the 1901-1910 standard," and in men the reduction in the number of suicides continued up to the age of 65. The explanation of this reduction seems to be that employment has proved "an effective preventive of suicide." The increased employment resulting from the war conditions has probably provided "an interest in life calculated to divert the mind from personal worries" and opportunity for useful work at a living wage, thus preventing cases of depression. "The decrease in alcoholism may also have contributed to the general reduction in suicides. . . ." The data also indicate "increasing innate tendency to suicide as age advances" aside from any increasing difficulty of circumstances. ("Brit. Med. Jour.," May, 1918.)

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DATA WANTED.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Curator of the Division of Physical Anthropology of the United States Museum, Washington, D. C., and Editor of the "Journal of Anthropology," would be glad to receive from members of the Eugenics Research Association notes and articles relating to the effects of war on the race. Dr. Hrdlicka states that "the main object of the Journal for the present is to give attention to matters of this nature."

ACCESSIONS TO ARCHIVES.

BIOGRAPHIES, 7.

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY, 1.

GENEALOGIES, 14.

GENEALOGICAL PAMPHLETS, 3.

TOWN HISTORIES, 3.

RECORD OF FAMILY TRAITS, 17.

PERSONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY TRAITS, 1.

INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS CARDS, 7.

FIELD REPORTS:

Harry Boger; description 7, charts 1, individuals 44.

Willis Clark; description 13, charts 1, individuals, 11.

Mildred Covert; description 60, charts 4, individuals 149.

Bertha Giffin; description 6, charts 2, individuals, 34.

Clara Pond; description 69, charts 3, individuals 139.

Ethel Thayer; description 19, charts 3, individuals 150.

PERSONALS.

Miss Mary M. Bell, '12, is teaching biology at Wellesley College. Her address is 17 Abbott Street, Wellesley, Mass.

Miss Ruth Underhill, '13, sailed in June, 1918, for Italy where she is doing child welfare work for the Red Cross. She contemplates remaining in this service for one year at least.

On October 1st Miss Mary E. Kitchel terminated a successful season as supervisor of farmerettes. Her present address is 24 Stenben Street, East Orange, N. J.

Mrs. Lydia H. Jewett, '13, who has been occupied professionally as a worker in social hygiene and eugenics, has for the duration of the war given up her work to serve the government in the Railway Express Service. Her present address is 65 Prescott Street, Reading, Mass.

Dr. Jessie Taft, '12, has published in "Medicine and Surgery," March, 1918, a paper entitled the "Limitations of the Psychiatrist." In this paper Dr. Taft points out how the social worker takes up many of the duties of the psychiatrist which he is unable to perform because of over-work.

Miss Genevieve M. Carr, '13, is engaged in an investigation of the "Mushroom Day Nurseries" of Cleveland, Ohio, with the view of replacing these with private homes which will give good day-boarding care to children of working mothers. Miss Carr's address is 4200 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

APPLIED EUGENICS.

Dr. John Joseph Kindred in discussing (Med. Rec., June, 1918) eugenics and present theories in regard to inheritance proposes, as a means of improving the race, that supplementing the marriage laws and regulations already in force in some of the states there be enacted in every state of the Union uniform laws providing for an impartial board of competent, high-minded physicians and sociologists; to be appointed, as free from political considerations as possible, by the governor of each state, which board shall act upon every application for marriage licenses, with the power, if in their opinion it is necessary, to make a thorough physical and mental examination of every applicant for marriage license. The members of this official board should not in any case receive money or compensation from the applicants themselves, but should be paid a fixed ample salary by the State, the same fee whether they grant or withhold licenses.

The official acts of the board in the cases of most normal recessives should, of course, be in an advisory capacity to those who apply for guidance and advice with regard to mating. Tactful procedure and proper educational methods with them will doubtless bring to them and to society at large astonishing results in a few generations. It is obvious that the membership of the proposed board should be made up of several of the larger elements of society, namely, a physician practically trained in insanity, hereditary diseases, eugenics, criminology, and sociology; two or more members who should represent the dominant religious organizations of the respective States; one member representing the masses of the people;

a broad minded representative of the best labor and agricultural organizations; a layman who should be a broad student of sociology in the modern sense, and a legal member to safeguard the board in proceeding according to the strict forms of law and the constitution of the respective States and the United States, all of which guarantees the protection of personal liberties of persons who are passed upon by the board. The board should carefully study and, as a whole board, decide the case of each person whose case shall under statute come before the board for vasectomy, ovariectomy, or segregation or as grossly unfit to beget children. This board should be composed of the most highly trained, conscientious, and fearless citizens—men and women—and should be selected and continued in office without political considerations and hamperings. The board should also encourage by an organized campaign of education all who have communicable diseases or known taints or predisposition to insanity, neuropathic states, and other hereditary diseases to freely consult its members or their representatives with regard to the proposed matings of normal recessives and all others proposing marriage. The board's powers should be exercised with prudence and fairness, but it should, nevertheless, be fully exercised to prevent the marriage of the grossly unfit, already mentioned, as well as numerous insane and neuropathic persons, epileptics, and others with certain hereditary diseases.

"The details and machinery for the creation and workings of such a proposed board could be made an extension of the present powers of the existing boards of health, local, State, and Federal."

A FAMOUS ANCESTRESS.

In "Americans of Royal Descent," Charles R. Browning gives a portrayal of Isabel de Vermandois and makes her the keystone of the ancestral arch of the one hundred fittest families of America. She was the daughter of Hugh the Great, Count of Vermandois, who commanded the French pilgrims in the first Crusade. She is known to have come from a particularly virile strain and is described as of strong personality, queenly in bearing, brave, impetuous, generous and an ideal woman according to the standards of the day.. Her husband, the Count de Meulant, invaded England with William the Conqueror, and was by him created the first Earl of Leicester.

The descendants of this couple number many notables both in England and in France, while in America, numerous leaders in finance, education and politics trace an origin to this source. John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan are shown to have sprung from this stock, as did seven of our Presidents, including Washington, Jefferson, Cleveland and Roosevelt. Among eminent educators Charles W. Eliot, Nicholas Murray Butler, David Starr Jordan, the Dwights and Woolseys can similarly claim descent here.

It is no doubt gratifying to the superman of today to count among his progenitors this superwoman and to see among his kin traces of the impress of her blood. However, it should be borne in mind that this superwoman of the Twelfth Century is at the same time the mother of half the citizens of this country who lay claim to British ancestry. How far is this the better half of our population, and with what degree of certainty is it possible to trace the influence of her blood? If we were

dealing with traits of known dominance the problem would be a simple one; but that we are not doing so is shown by the wide variability in the makeup of the personalities which have just been mentioned as eminent representatives of her descendants today. How many leading characteristics have they in common? Calculations based on the number and nature of the heredity-carriers makes it probable that, excluding identical twins, only four or five people in any population of over ninety thousand would be found to be of closely similar constitution. Furthermore, when we reckon back through the ages, we find that any one of us can count a billion progenitors in the generation in which Isabel de Vermandois lived. This number is of course materially reduced by the fashion in which family lines cross and recross from generation to generation. At best, however, it is reduced to thousands. Have the thousands an equal share in the mosaic which each of us represents?

There is yet another line of reasoning which tends to show the diminution of influence of these ancestors as they recede into the mists of the past. By means of study of the chromosomal distribution in successive generations, the quantitative expression of ancestral influence has been approximately determined. Thus it can be shown that the complex of elements constituting the potentialities of any person stand about one chance in a thousand of being transmitted in toto to his grandchild. In his great-great-grandchild this chance is reduced to 1 in 17,592,184,144,426. What further reduction it suffers in the twenty generations which intervene between Isabel and her descendants of today can be left to the ingenious calculator.

In the days that are past who shall

say how many potential Isabels lived and died with few of their potentialities realized, while such a time as the present is bringing the regnant womanhood, for which she has always stood, to the fore. On what basis may we account for them as well as their illustrious brothers? On the basis of selective mating conditioned by the various forms of social selection to which any family is subjected.

The lines springing from this virile pair have risen and fallen through the centuries. The ancestral influences which account for John D. Rockefeller and J. Pierpont Morgan, do not account specifically for Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt, or President Dwight Woolsey of Yale. Each is accounted for on the basis of the determiners carried by the generally excellent stock from which he sprang, this stock in its various branches bearing a wide range of germinal aptitudes and gifts. Isabel's descendants may well have become as numerous as the sands of the sea and the chance that the germinal particles or genes identical with those which determined her excellences will find their way into a child born today, are about as great as the chance that a certain particle will blow into our eyes from the millions of grains which make up the ocean beach. The stream of hereditary tendency may have been divided thousands of times, but the vital point in the whole matter is this: In certain channels it has been augmented by influences as good if not better and has been kept relatively pure through the selective matings which constantly supervened by reason of the rigorous self-imposed conditions of life for its superior members and the response of these "fittest" to the social traditions promulgated and established by this superwoman and her kind.

EUGENICS AND MIGRATION.

The history of the English and American branches of the house of Claiborne offers one of those significant instances of family divergence which are seen when diverseness in ability in a single generation has led to marked change of environment for certain of its members. The family was for six hundred years more or less prominent in the warring, intriguing life of the Scottish Border. In the early part of the seventeenth century it was represented by three sons. The eldest was Thomas, indolent, shy, melancholy, who succeeded to the family estates, where he lived a retired life, taking no active part in affairs of state. His line became obscure tillers of the soil which only a few generations before their fathers had owned as lords. The youngest was Robert, whose ambitions did not rise above the station of a London clothes-dealer and whose descendants, if he had any, have become completely lost to the rest of the family.

William Claiborne, the second son, came to Jamestown in 1621 as Royal Surveyor and became successively Captain, Colonel, Secretary and eventually Parliamentary Secretary of Virginia. He is described as a man of powerful, magnetic, compelling personality. Resourceful, tenacious and indomitable in his large designs, he perhaps more than any other single person shaped the history of the colony during a half-century which includes the stormy contentions with her rival sister-colony, Maryland.

His children and grand-children married into some of the best Virginia families and their descendants number many men of mark. Among the 998 persons enumerated in the genealogy of the American branch of the family, we find 22 who were army officers, 19 who served their country

in a legislative or administrative capacity and 7 who were justices or judges. The list is as noteworthy for the absence of tastes and abilities such as the artistic and scientific, as it is for the presence of gifts which make for military and political leadership. Does the persistence of these abilities find its explanation in the "prepotency of an illustrious progenitor" as is sometimes averred by the genealogist, or in the alliances which he and his descendants made? Much searching analysis could give but a partial answer to this question. The significant fact appears to be this: The daring, persevering qualities which carried their possessor to success in new and difficult ventures at the same time made possible alliances with families with high similar potentialities and this assortative mating produced an unusual number conforming to the original type.

JUVENILE CRIME IN GERMANY.

The "Times" states that the German newspapers continue to reflect the extraordinary increase in crime; hardly a day passes without news of one or more murders. Several of the most recent murders have been committed by children. Herr von Ewald, the Hessian Minister of Justice, said in the Diet at Darmstadt a few days ago, that the effect of war upon German mortality is causing the greatest anxiety, and that the increase of criminality among the young is terrifying. Herr von Ewald gave the following statistics of sentences passed in Hesse upon criminals below the age of 19: 285 in 1915; 347 in 1916, and 468 in 1917. The total number of convictions of children for minor offences was: 585 in 1914; 1,145 in 1915; 2,895 in 1916, and 4,012 in 1917. ("Med. Press," April, 1918.)

WAR AND THE FEEBLEMINDED.

"The Medical Officer" (London) for Feb. 23, 1918, contains a report of the Guildhall Conference arranged by the Central Association for the Care of the Mentally Defective. At the Conference emphasis was laid on the fact that there is greater present need in England for the care of the mentally defective than there was before the war. It was stated that many low-grade defectives now have greater opportunity for corrupting others because they are earning money, and that girls formerly in institutions are now living at home because they can earn. During demobilization after the war many of these defectives will probably be thrown out of work. Remedial preventive measures are therefore imperative.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Joel D. Hunter, for some time Chairman of the Committee on Sterilization of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, is now Assistant General Superintendent of the United Charities of Chicago.

The Medical Record for Aug. 31, 1918, refers to notes in "La Presse Medicale" on the discussion in the German Reichstag on repopulation. Anxiety is felt over the fact that about half of the mutilated soldiers are marrying women older than themselves, a custom inimical to repopulation.

During the last week in September the following members of the staff of the Department of Research of the Whittier State School, California were engaged in making a survey of the exceptional children of Bakersfield, California: J. Harold Williams, Director, Mr. and Mrs. Willis W. Clark, Miss Mildred Covert, '17, and Miss Evelyn Reynolds. A report of the investigation will be published later.

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NO. 12.

HEREDITY OF HENRY ADAMS.

Henry Brooks Adams, brother of Charles Francis Adams (EUG. NEWS, Dec., 1916), and great-grandson of Abigail Smith (EUG. NEWS, April, 1918), lived in "a nest of associations so colonial as . . . the Boston State House, Beacon Hill, John Hancock and John Adams, Mount Vernon Street and Quincy." After four years at Harvard College, where the family impulse to write first showed itself strongly, he resided in Europe (1858-'60) in combined Lern- and Wanderjähre, then returned to America, accompanied as secretary his father, who had been elected congressman, to Washington, and who was shortly after appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to London. In England during our Civil War Adams learned that English statesmen were past masters of duplicity and were cowed by direct methods. In 1868 he returned to America and represented the New York Evening Post at Washington. Here he wrote for the quarterlies essays on finance and politics, including one on "The Gold Conspiracy" which was directed against Jay Gould and Jim Fisk. In 1870 he became assistant professor of history at Harvard College, where he taught by new and inspiring methods; but in 1877 he abandoned this work for authorship in American history and biography, a field in which he became preëminent. His headquarters were in Washington, but he was always restless and traveled increasingly in his later years. He died March 27, 1918.

In many respects Henry Adams resembled his brother Charles, but al-

ways with a difference. In both was the family aptitude for writing. For Henry it remained a vocation; for Charles it became an avocation. Both were reformers; Henry, chiefly with the pen, Charles in practical administration work with railroads. Both inherited from their father's mother a tendency to "doubts and self-questionings," and from their mother's side a tendency to regrets; but while Charles admits these defects frankly and seriously Henry thinly veils them under cynicism and exaggeration. Less robust physically than his brother, Henry had fewer outlets for that ambition that led him as a boy to take "it for granted that he should live" in the White House and, later, that he should hold high public office. But he was too proud to ask for office. So he gradually withdrew from the public which had not recognized his value. As he says of himself, "he loved solitude as little as others did: but he was unfit for social work and he sank under the surface." Yet in these later years he had intimates and liked to have his friends bring to his house those who came up to his somewhat difficult ideal of worthwhileness.

With mental equipment of highest order, with unusual literary capacity, with broad interests in art and natural science, with disdain for his accomplishments that fell so far short of his ambitions, this blood seion of one of America's preëminent families failed of popular recognition because his output was so far above the popular plane.

Henry Adams. *The Education of Henry Adams*, an autobiography. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 519 pages. \$5.00.

THE MAKING OF A MASTER OF FINANCE.

John Jacob Astor, pathfinder and merchant, was born July 17, 1763, in Waldorf, a German village on an old military road of the Romans. He was the fourth and youngest son of John Ashdoer or Astor, of French Huguenot stock, his forbears having fled religious persecution three generations before. The first fourteen years of his life were filled with the simple happenings of this forest village and the, to him, disagreeable tasks of his father's trade, butchering. The scanty family income did not permit apprenticeship to a different calling.

His childish imagination was fired with legends of marching hosts; with adolescence his vision broadened into ambitious aims of conquest on his own account. These took form under the inspiration of letters telling of the success of boy-companions in the New World; he once walked 45 miles to get one of these letters. At sixteen, he worked his way to London, where by arduous unskilled labor he earned his passage to America. He utilized this time and the long voyage in learning English, and during an enforced stay on the, icebound ship acquired from a fellow-passenger the secrets of the fur trade.

In New York, he was at first a peddler of cakes; but with the investments in furs, in which his wife, Sarah Todd, ably helped him, began the frequent, hazardous foot and canoe journeys through the wilderness, which extended to Grand Portage on Lake Superior. His strategic insight located ports and trading-posts along the way, while the accidental possession of an East India pass extended his operations to the Orient. He thus developed colossal interests, which culminated in the project of Astoria,

comparable to that of the merchant princes who founded the British Empire in India. This plan, "one of the grandest ever formed by the mind of man," though it failed, helped determine our northern boundary, and "brought within American influence the Great West." Enduringly hyperkinetic, the physical infirmities of age found him, through able agents, devoted to philanthropic and educational projects, notably the Astorhaus, the Astor Library and the writing of the history of Astoria.

These achievements were consonant with his fundamental traits. He had "a persevering industry, a rigid economy and strict integrity. To these were added, an inspiring spirit that always looked upward; a genius bold, fertile and expansive; a sagacity quick to grasp and convert every circumstance to its advantage, and a singular and unwavering confidence of signal success." "Supporting his many valuable mental characteristics, was an iron constitution," repeatedly tested to the limit. Like energy, optimism and practical sense are said to have distinguished his mother in the confines of the Waldorf home, and she appears to have similarly endowed two other sons who prospered. John Jacob was the first of a line of financiers, of whom William B., his son, William and John Jacob 3d, grandsons, and John Jacob 4th and William Waldorf in the following generation, are most noted. Charles Astor Bristed, literateur and artist, has his grand-sire's imagination and human interests and this is true of other descendants.

Elizabeth L. Gebbard. *The Life and Ventures of the Original John Jacob Astor.* 8vo, pp. 321, illustrated. \$1.60. postage 15 cents. Address author at 735 Warren street, Hudson, N. Y., or John Wanamaker, New York City.

CURRENT IMMIGRATION.

Immigration into the United States continues to decline. In the United States Immigration Service Bulletin for October 1st are the following data:

Immigration for year ending June 30, 1916, 298,826; immigration for year ending June 30, 1917, 295,403; immigration for year ending June 30, 1918, 110,618.

By nationalities the English and South Italians who led the list in 1916 have now dropped to second and seventh places, respectively. At present the Mexicans lead, then follow the English, Japanese, Scandinavians, Spanish, Black Africans and South Italians, in the order named.

FUTURE IMMIGRATION.

Two sets of prophecies are current in reference to immigration to this country after the war. The first declares that Europe will need her surplus labor, thus restricting immigration to America more closely than ever; also that our great immigration before the present war was entirely artificial, due to the unrest preceding the impending revolution. The second declares that taxes will be so high and real money so scarce in the Old World that more than ever the free peasantry will be driven from Europe and attracted to America. The latter was what happened, in relation to England and Canada after the Crimean War, which was the last great war in which Britain was concerned.

Migration plays a great part in revolutions, especially in their later phases. The present social revolution is world-wide; we must, therefore, look for great and interesting migrations, but there appear now to be no sound grounds for gauging accurately the specific direction or quantity of movement.

HAY FEVER AND HEREDITY.

Reprint No. 478 from the United States Public Health Reports, bearing the date of July 19, 1918, and entitled "Susceptibility to Hay Fever, and Its Relations to Heredity, Age and Seasons." is written by William Scheppegrell, president of the American Hay Fever Association. The investigator gives mathematical expression to the measure of susceptibility by the following ratio: "The numerator is the resistance of the patient to the prevailing hay-fever pollen, as determined by the intradermal diagnostic test, a completely negative test indicating the highest resistance, and being represented by 100. The denominator is the highest average number of atmospheric pollens in the patient's locality per square centimeter of atmospheric-pollen plate of 24 hours, the maximum average being represented by 100."

Among 415 cases treated in the Hay Fever Clinic of the Charity Hospital in New Orleans, and in private practice, analysis showed "that over one third of the cases (36.5 per cent.) had relatives of the first degree (father, mother, sisters or brothers) who suffered from hay fever."

"The age at which hay fever developed in these cases varied from 4 years (1 case) to 49 years, the average being 27 years." . . . "the most common period for the development of hay fever is between the ages of 20 to 40 (64 per cent.)"

The duration of hay fever in these cases varied from one month to 36 years, the general average being 9.7 years, distributed by cases as follows: 1 to 5 years, 44; 5 to 10 years, 26; 10 to 20 years, 18; 20 to 30 years, 8; 30 to 40 years, 4.

The hay fever diathesis seems to be more clearly pronounced in males than in females.

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DECEMBER, 1918.

ADDRESS LIST.

It would be greatly appreciated by the editor of the *EUGENICAL NEWS* if the graduates of the several Training Classes in Eugenics would be kind enough to keep the *EUGENICAL NEWS* informed concerning their changes in address and occupation.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

The Eugenics Record Office respectfully calls attention to its work in placing field workers and other eugenical investigators in touch with institutions and commissions desiring their services. Whenever any such field worker or investigator is available for employment, he or she is invited to address a letter to the Eugenics Record Office describing the kind of position desired. Institutions and commissions in need of field workers or investigators are similarly invited to make use of this service.

THE EUGENICS REVIEW.

The Eugenics Review is the official organ of the Eugenics Education Society of Great Britain. This review is now in its tenth volume, and is published quarterly at an annual subscription of 4s. 8d. The Eugenics Record Office will in the future act as agent for this publication in the United States and Canada. Persons desiring to sub-

scribe for it may do so by sending a check or post office order for \$1.24, payable to the Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, New York.

SCHEDULE FOR GENEALOGISTS.

The Eugenics Record Office has issued a new 4-page 5 by 8 inch schedule which seeks the coöperation of genealogists and biographers in: (a) listing the families and individuals now being studied; (b) describing the forms and methods used in securing, recording and preserving biographical and family-history data; (c) urging the desirability of recording, in the usual family-history and biographical studies, more data descriptive of in-born physical, mental and temperamental qualities.

This schedule is being sent to genealogists and biographers throughout the country. It represents another step of the Eugenics Record Office in its efforts to serve the human pedigree-interests of America in the capacity of repository and clearing house.

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Harry A. Boger; description, 16; charts, 2; individuals, 99.

Willis Clark; description, 18; charts, 4; individuals, 36.

Mildred Covert; description, 42; charts, 5; individuals, 100.

Mable Earle; description, 61; charts, 30; individuals, 688.

Bertha Giffin; description, 4; charts, 1; individuals, 6.

Estella Hughes; description, 74; charts, 6; individuals, 571.

Ethel Thayer; description, 7; charts, 1; individuals, 37.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Lydia M. H. Jewett, '13, whose present address is 65 Prescott Street, Reading, Mass., is available for conducting private genealogical research in or near Boston. Her eugenical training has prepared her to treat family records biologically.

Born on the 25th of November, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Brown, a daughter, Winifred Field Brown. Mrs. Brown, who recently concluded eight years of eugenical field investigations at the Village for Epileptics, Skillman, N. J., was a member of the Training Class of 1911.

Miss Mary Clarke, '13, who for over four years was a Eugenics field worker in the New Jersey State Hospital at Morris Plain is now in France with the Red Cross, engaged in hospital work. One of her duties is to obtain all possible information about soldiers who die in the service, the conditions under which they die, to record any word they may leave, and to transmit the facts and messages to their families.

In June, 1918, Dr. W. S. Anderson, '11, was made Professor of Genetics in the University of Kentucky, and given charge of the animal breeding for the experiment station and the agricultural college. Professor Anderson reports that during the current year the pressure for food production has caused his station to devote most of its time to aiding the farmers in producing food animals. He hopes, however, that with the advent of peace he will be able to give considerable attention to investigation in animal breeding. His department has sent many hundreds of pure bred sires of different breeds into the outlying communities of Kentucky.

SPECIAL EDUCATION OF ABNORMAL TYPES.

In the September issue of the Detroit Educational Bulletin, Miss Bertha Griffin, '18, gives a description of the ten different types of special classes which care for the abnormal groups of children in the Detroit Public Schools. These classes are:

1. Special advanced class for normal children.
2. Special preparatory class for normal boys and girls who have lacked educational advantages.
3. Speech correction class.
4. Open air class for children exposed to tuberculosis.
5. Ungraded classes for disciplinary cases and truants.
6. School for the blind.
7. School for the crippled.
8. School for the deaf.
9. Special class for feeble-minded and borderline cases under fourteen years of age.
10. Pre-vocational class for borderline and feeble-minded boys and girls over fourteen years of age.

Besides these ten special classes, the Detroit public school system maintains a psychological clinic as a clearing house.

Through these special classes a great service is rendered to the educational effectiveness of the public schools, but besides this the eugenicist sees a great service in locating children whose abnormality is clearly hereditary. The coöperation between such a system of classes and the state courts and custodial institutions, as would be expected, works most satisfactorily. Certainly when the state takes hold of the eugenical problem in earnest, it will find valuable agencies in the Detroit public school system for aiding its work.

EUGENICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SKILLMAN.

Under the supervision of Dr. David F. Weeks, the Village for Epileptics at Skillman, N. J. was one of the first of the custodial institutions in the country to undertake modern eugenical field studies. Mrs. D. Lucile Field Brown, '11, entered the service of this institution on March 1, 1910, and continued eugenical investigations until July 15, 1918, when she resigned to take up domestic duties. During this time the Skillman institution collected at first hand 1,000 family history studies of inmates of the village. The Eugenics Record Office is now contemplating the publication of these pedigree-records and charts, which constitute a veritable mine of first-hand data for the use of other investigators into the different aspects of heredity and environment in epilepsy. During the period while at Skillman Mrs. Brown had charge of a number of exhibits and wrote several papers on subjects relating to heredity in epilepsy. Dr. Weeks states that she has built up a wonderful department there, and that it is a source of great sorrow to have her leave. Mrs. Brown's present address is 264 Orchard Street, Elizabeth, N. J.

Arrangements have just been concluded whereby Miss Dorothy Osborn, '16, will succeed Mrs. Brown as eugenics investigator at Skillman. Dr. Weeks states that it is his intention to continue the development of this field of study in connection with the Village at Skillman, and that his eugenics investigator will be permitted as much liberty and initiative in outlining the work as experience proves her capable of exercising effectively. Miss Osborn was field worker in the New Jersey Reformatory for Women, at Clinton, during the year

1916-17. During the year 1917-18 she did graduate work in psychology at the Ohio State University, receiving her A.M. degree in June, 1918.

Eugenics looks forward to the time in the near future when all of our custodial institutions and charitable organizations will, as a matter of course, have departments devoted to firsthand investigations into the hereditary factors contributing to the problems which they have to meet. Thus will the foundation for far-reaching plans for attacking the problems of social inadequacy, so far as they are grounded upon hereditary constitution, be safely laid.

EUGENICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

It is suggested in the Journal of the Michigan State Medical Society for May, 1918, that it is perhaps "more because of the sociological effect of such (defective) inheritance rather than because of deaths and illness produced by it that so much agitation arises and so many different proposals are made for the limiting and control of racial reproduction." In referring to the Wisconsin eugenic law it says: "The sole effect of this law was to decrease the number of marriages, the license being obtainable in other states. We dare say that even were such a law to become a Federal statute it would fail to obtain its object but merely produce an increase in the number of illegitimate births."

The editors hold "that natural selection, if fully operative, will tend to bring about an upward evolution of the race," and "that any inquiry into the conditions that produce racial deterioration must involve an examination of the factors that prevent natural selection from operating." The problem is an economic one and as long as 60 per cent. (according to the report of the Industrial Commission)

of the people in this country live on incomes "insufficient to provide them with the ordinary necessities of life . . . it will be possible for mentally weak to marry normal, healthy women and vice versa."

After speaking of the relation between infant mortality and poverty and quoting from vital statistics, especially those in regard to infantile death rate, the following conclusion is stated: "We hope by this that we have demonstrated that the question of eugenics is not a medical one and that the breeding of human beings on the same standards that cattle are bred is entirely unnecessary and abhorrent. Although putting the burden on the economists does not make it any easier, it at least absolves us from the responsibility of deducting a solution."

EUGENIC RECORDS.

An article on "Some Educational Problems of Race Hygiene," by Emanuel S. Brodsky in the "Med. Record" for June 15, 1918, contains the following: "Every community ought to keep race hygiene records, or so-called anthropological records, where the individual would be able to find the sanitary history of his ancestry, and the necessary information regarding the advisability of his or her mating and propagating." The writer believes that proper education in respect to race hygiene can at once help toward bringing about the reëducation and rebirth through social and individual reforms necessary for producing the conditions which favor the physical and mental development of the race, and says that the movement toward the solution of the problems of race hygiene "ought to become the religion of the present generation, and should be started as the *Race Hygiene Movement*."

THE MALE BIRTH RATE AND THE WAR.

The American Journal of Obstetrics, Vol. 75, p. 1079, contains a brief review of an article by Siegel which appeared in Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie, No. 42, 1916. In this article Siegel discusses the male birth rate during the war with reference to the supposed preponderance of the birth of male children which followed the war of 1870. An investigation of the official vital statistics showed that the relation between boys and girls was practically the same and yet the popular idea seemed to favor a different version. Siegel has carefully investigated the births at the Freiburg Maternity Clinic and believes that in those pregnancies where the result is undoubtedly influenced by war conditions that the males preponderated in the number of births. He believes that this tendency can be shown to be more marked among married couples that have been separated for a time owing to the presence of the husband at the front. Among 287 cases collected there were 154 boys and 133 girls, a proportion of 100 girls to 115.8 boys.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF SEXES.

"In a recent contribution to the *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde*, Kroon analyzes the mortality statistics of the Netherlands for males and females at different ages. The almost universal higher mortality of males over females at corresponding ages is most pronounced the first year of life. For each 100 girl babies that died between 1910 and 1914, 139 boys died in the first two months of life; 134, third month; 130, fourth; 127, fifth; 123, sixth; 115, seventh and eighth; 113, ninth and tenth; and 111,

the eleventh and twelfth months. Tschuprow once reported that the number of stillborn male children had been four times that of the female at the large maternity hospitals of Vienna and Budapest. By the age of ten, the mortality in girls everywhere exceeds that of boys; Australia seems to be the only exception to this rule. In the Netherlands, the mortality among boys from 10 to 18 does not average much above 80 per cent. of the mortality in girls. But with 18 it begins to run up again and keeps above the female mortality throughout the rest of life. One table shows that the mortality of unmarried men is 141 to that of 100 unmarried women, and 172 to that of 100 married men. The mortality of unmarried women is only 72 compared to that of 100 married women. These figures embrace the age period of 20 to 25. Other tables show that married men have a much lower mortality than married women (from 59 to 73 per cent.) up to the age of 40, but then the mortality excess changes and the men show a mortality of 120, 128 and 126 which gradually declines to 103 in the eighties. The excess mortality of married over unmarried women up to the age of 40 changes then abruptly, the mortality being much higher in the unmarried from 40 to 50, namely 101, 130 and 131. Above this age it runs from 121 to 104, and drops to 100 at 70 and 80."

WAR AND CHILDBIRTH.

In the Medical Record, May, 1918, Richter states that in lower Austria the birth rate has been decreased by one-third in three years; boys are not more numerous than girls; the infant's weight is unaffected by the mother's privations. Eclampsia, so far from falling off, has never been as frequent. (*Zentralblatt für Gynäkologie*).

SCIENTIFIC MOTHERHOOD.

The Eugenics Record Office continues to receive manuscripts, printed data and copies of correspondence descriptive of "scientific motherhood," referred to in the *EUGENICAL NEWS* for April, 1918. The scheme was put forth by Mrs. A. B. Piddington, T. and G. Bldgs., Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales. A rescript of the correspondence between Mrs. Piddington and various Australian physicians and social workers shows that a real problem is presented by the shortage of marriageable young men, caused by the war, but that Mrs. Piddington's solution would be wrought at a cost to social life and customs which would make it impracticable.

Sympathy, also, is expressed for her appreciation of the principle of heredity as a desirable factor in mate selection, but a scheme of directing marriages along eugenically desirable lines must be worked out in closer consonance with the marriage customs which are so deeply rooted in family life of the more advanced peoples. Biologically the effect of "scientific motherhood" is equivalent to polygamy in which socially unfit sires are eliminated. Socially it would probably not carry the stigma of shame which accompanies illegitimacy and polygamy among races committed by their mores to monogamy.

HEREDITARY MAMMARY CANCER.

Leszcziner reports (in *Med. Klinik*) the instance of a mother and three daughters all of whom developed cancer of the breast, dying therefrom. As has been noted before in familial cancer the disease appeared very early in life, the ages being 21, 14, 19, 22. The course, however, was slow with late metastases. Three of the cancers were examples of colloid. (*Med. Record*, May 25.)

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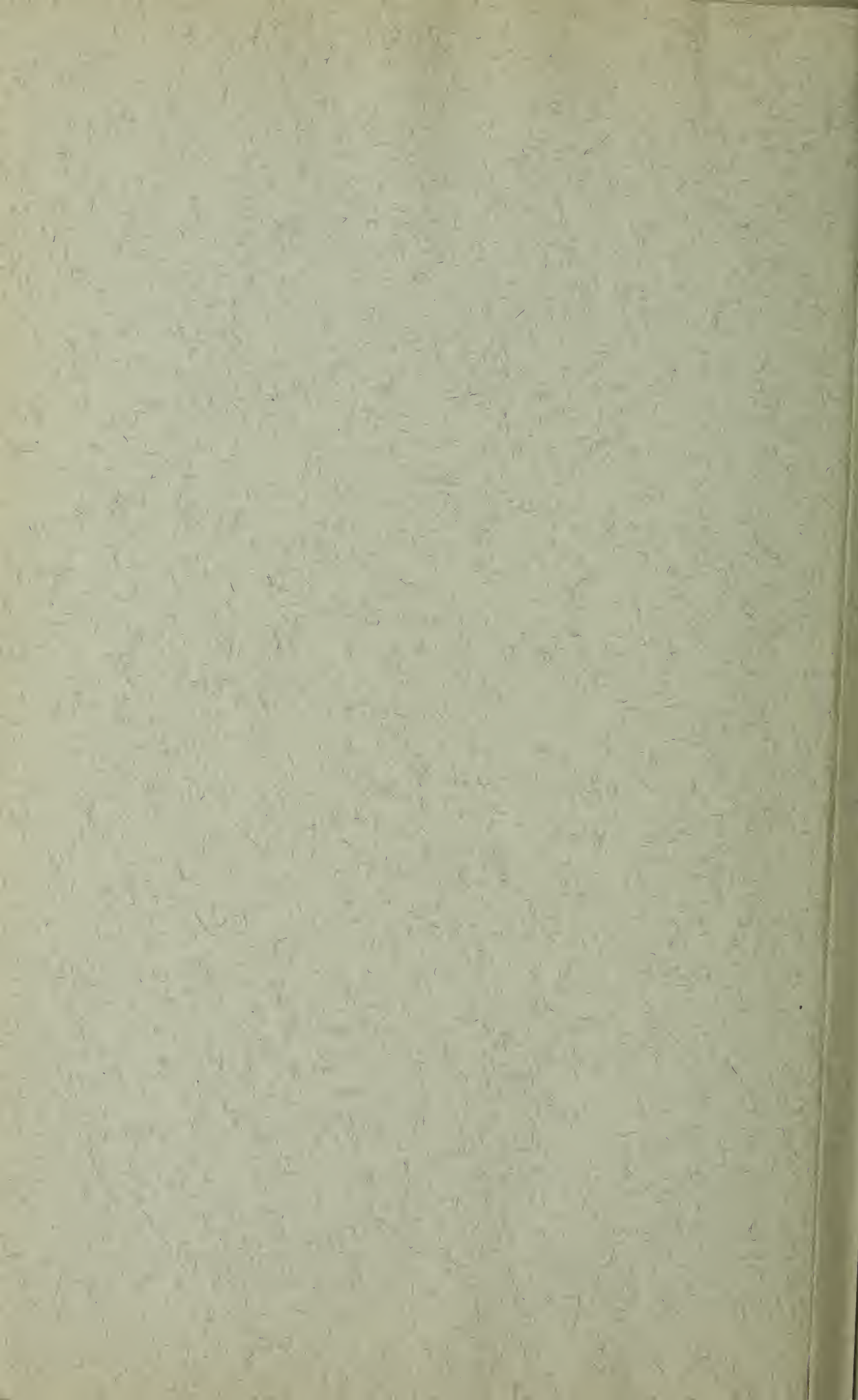
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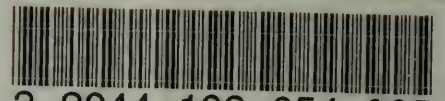
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